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THE COMMISSION OF
THE CHURCHES ON
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Report 1961-1962

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Introduction

THE officers of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs herewith submit their Annual Report, covering chiefly the activities of the Commission for the year beginning July 1961.

In the centre of the twelve months stood the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches at New Delhi, in the course of which the two original sponsors of the C.C.I.A. (the World Council of Churches itself and the International Missionary Council), were merged into one body, the membership of the World Council of Churches was significantly enlarged, and the work of the churches in international affairs was reviewed with particular reference to the policies of this Commission.

This event is reflected in the present report in various ways, not least in the enlargement of the membership of the Commission. But it has not been considered necessary to include in the report a complete record of the documents of the Third Assembly relevant to the programme of C.C.I.A. In addition to those which are printed in the Annexes at the back of this report, reference should be made to the full Report of the Assembly, and in particular to the chapter of the Report of the Section on Service entitled "The Church's involvement in world affairs and world order", and the report of the Committee on C.C.I.A.

The Third Assembly made its due claim upon the officers of C.C.I.A., but their main work during the year remained pre-occupied with the continuing and even critical disorder in the relations of the nations. What follows is therefore a record of their work in this field, presented as a description of a continuing experiment of Christian unity, witness and service amidst the harsh realities of international politics. Far from its being offered to boast of a task accomplished, it is rather intended to inform the urgent and patient prayers and understanding of the churches which can correct and strengthen what is done in their name.

I—Aims

THE general responsibility of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs is to serve the member churches and associated councils of the World Council of Churches and the councils related to its Commission on World Mission and Evangelism as a source of stimulus and knowledge in their approach to international problems, as a medium of common counsel and action, and as their organ in formulating the Christian mind on world issues, and in bringing that mind effectively to bear upon such issues. More particularly, it shall be the aim of the Commission:

1. To call the attention of churches and councils to problems which are especially claimant upon the Christian conscience at any particular time and to suggest ways in which Christians may act effectively upon these problems, in their respective countries and internationally.
2. To discover and declare Christian principles with direct relevance to the inter-relations of nations, and to formulate the bearing of these principles upon immediate issues.
3. To encourage in each country and area and in all the churches and councils the formation of organs through which the consciences of Christians may be stirred and educated as to their responsibilities in the world of nations.
4. To gather and appraise materials on the relationship of the churches to public affairs, including the work of various churches and councils in these fields and to make this material available throughout the constituency of the World Council of Churches.
5. To study selected problems of international justice and world order, including economic and social questions, and to make the results of such study widely known among churches and councils.
6. To assign specific responsibilities and studies to committees or special groups, and to claim for them the assistance of persons especially expert in the problems under consideration.
7. To organise conferences of church leaders of different nations.
8. To represent the World Council of Churches and, as may be specifically arranged, member churches and related Christian organisations before international bodies such as the United Nations and its agencies.

In particular, the Commission should maintain such contacts with these bodies as will assist in:

- (a) the progressive development and codification of international law and the progressive development of supranational institutions;
 - (b) the encouragement of respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; special attention being given to the problem of religious liberty;
 - (c) the international regulation of armaments;
 - (d) the furtherance of international economic co-operation;
 - (e) acceptance by all nations of the obligation to promote to the utmost the well-being of dependent peoples, their advance towards self-government and the development of their free political institutions;
 - (f) the promotion of international social, cultural, educational and humanitarian enterprises.
9. To concert from time to time with other organisations holding similar objectives in the advancement of particular ends.

II—Membership and Organisation

THE membership of the Commission became due for review at the time of the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches, at the end of 1961 at New Delhi. In accordance with the advice of the Commission itself, an enlargement of membership was approved by the Central Committee of the W.C.C. to improve the representation of Asia and Africa and provide representation of the Orthodox Churches admitted to membership of the W.C.C. at New Delhi.

A new constitution for C.C.I.A. was also approved by the Third Assembly of the W.C.C. to take account of the integration of its two original sponsors, the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council (see Annex I). In accordance with the Constitution the following Officers and Commissioners were appointed by the Central Committee of the W.C.C. immediately after the Third Assembly.

Officers:

*Sir Kenneth Grubb (London)	Chairman
*Professor Werner Kägi (Switzerland)	Vice-Chairman
*Dr. Johannes Leimena (Indonesia)	Vice-Chairman
*Dr. O. Frederick Nolde (New York)	Director
	Treasurer
Dr. Richard M. Fagley (New York)	Executive Secretary
Dr. Elfan Rees (Geneva)	Representative in Europe
The Rev. Alan R. Booth (London)	Secretary in London
The Rev. A. Dominique Micheli (New York)	Secretary in New York

Commissioners:

Miss Elizabeth Adler	World's Student Christian Federation
*Professor H. S. Alivisatos	Greece
*Dr. Alice Arnold	World Young Women's Christian Association
Professor Baron van Asbeck	Netherlands
Rev. Christian G. Baëta	Ghana
Professor G. Baez-Camargo	Mexico
Rev. G. J. Bacopulos	Commissioner at large
Dr. M. Searle Bates	Commissioner at large
Professor George W. Brown	Canada
The Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, M.P.	Britain
Mrs. Ba Maung Chain	Burma

* Members of the Executive Committee.

The Hon. Andrew Cordier	U.S.A.
Bishop Najib Cuba'in	Middle East
Dr. C. von Dietze	Germany
Professor J. P. Duminy	South Africa
Dr. Eric Fletcher, M.P.	Britain
Dr. Frank Graham	U.S.A.
Sr. A. Hugo Grassi	Uruguay
*Sir Kenneth Grubb, C.M.G.	Britain
Dr. Paul Hartling	Denmark
Mrs. Douglas Horton	U.S.A.
Mr. Michael Howard, M.C.	Britain
Professor J. L. Hromadka	Czechoslovakia
Mr. K. Hunlede	Togo
*Sir Francis Ibiam, K.B.E.	Nigeria
*Most Rev. Archbishop Ioann	Commissioner at large
*Professor Werner Kägi	Switzerland
Dr. H. Kloppenburg	Germany
Bishop Krummacher	Germany
*Dr. Johannes Leimena	Indonesia
Dr. Paul M. Limbert	World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
Professor O. Machado	Brazil
*Dr. C. P. Mathew	India
Dr. Charles Malik	Commissioner at large
Professor A. Malmström	Sweden
Dr. M. Matsushita	Japan
Bishop L. de Mel	Commissioner at large
The Hon. Walter Nash	New Zealand
*Dr. O. Frederick Nolde	U.S.A.
Dr. L. George Paik	Korea
*Professor C. L. Patijn	Commissioner at large
Mrs. A. A. Perez	Philippines
Mr. G. Peyrot	Italy
Professor M. A. Philip	France
*Dr. Nathan M. Pusey	U.S.A.
*Dr. Edward Rogers	World Council of Christian Education and Sunday School Association
Mr. H. Samuel	India
*Professor Dr. Ulrich Scheuner	Germany
Dr. E. L. Smith	U.S.A.
Dr. K. Thompson	U.S.A.
Dr. Ivan Varlamov	U.S.S.R.
The Rev. Dr. S. Vlad	Rumania
*Mr. Maurice Webb	Commissioner at large
Mr. Erling Wikborg	Norway

* Members of the Executive Committee.

The thanks of the Officers of the C.C.I.A. and its sponsors are gratefully recorded for the co-operation and support of those Commissioners whose term of service ended in 1961. We record also with sorrow the death of two Commissioners re-appointed at New Delhi—Mr. W. Rodman Parvin, the Treasurer of C.C.I.A. and Commissioner in the U.S.A., and Mr. Frederick Whitlam, Commissioner in Australia.

The staff of C.C.I.A. has been strengthened by the part-time services of Dr. N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine on his retirement from the Netherlands foreign service. He is based in Geneva.

The Commission held a full meeting, the third in its history, at Bangalore, India, 4-7 November, 1961, immediately prior to the Third Assembly of the W.C.C. at New Delhi.

In reviewing its organisation, the Commission set in motion steps to secure the representation of Asia and Africa on the staff of C.C.I.A.

The offices of the Commission are at 59, Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, London, W.1 (Cable: Intaffairs, London); 297, Park Avenue South, New York 10, N.Y. (Cable: Worcil, New York); and 17, Route de Malagnou, Geneva, Switzerland (Cable: Oikoumene, Geneva).

III—Co-operation with Christian Agencies

THE World Council of Churches is composed of 197 churches in some 90 countries and territories. Its Commission on World Mission and Evangelism, successor to the International Missionary Council, is composed of 38 national Christian councils and conferences, and maintains contacts with 17 other national Christian bodies. The world-wide constituency of the World Council of Churches provides the broad base for, and measures the potential effect of, co-operative efforts on behalf of world order, justice and peace. To serve as a "source of stimulus and knowledge" the C.C.I.A. continues to develop closer relations with Christian groups within the ecumenical fellowship through its commissioners, through national commissions on international affairs, through the constituent churches and Christian councils, and through special correspondents.

A. Relations with the World Council of Churches

By its Constitution, the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs "originally constituted by the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council, is an agency of the World Council of Churches. It has special relations with the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism and, as circumstances require, maintains relations with other units of the Council". While responsibility for the promotion of peace with justice and freedom is shared in varying forms by all organs of the World Council of Churches, the distinctive function of the C.C.I.A. is to relate the common ecumenical witness to specific international problems. Recommendations from the C.C.I.A. are brought before the governing bodies of the World Council of Churches and the statements of the latter help to guide the work of the Commission. Moreover, close and regular contacts are maintained with officers of the World Council of Churches. In addition to the special relations maintained with the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism, the specific concerns of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service have called for increasingly close contacts with the C.C.I.A.

The meetings of the C.C.I.A. and of its Executive Committee are held as far as possible in conjunction with meetings of the World Council of Churches. The next meeting of the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee is scheduled at Paris, 1-4 August 1962, preceding the meetings of the World Council's Executive and Central Committees.

B. National or Regional Committees

National and regional commissions of the churches on international affairs are an important segment of the world-wide network of C.C.I.A. contacts and they make an indispensable contribution to the formation of a truly ecumenical policy in international affairs and to its subsequent application to particular problems. While personal contacts are perforce limited, officers of the C.C.I.A. have in the course of the year met with national commissions in Ceylon, Burma, the Philippines, Japan, the U.S.A., and France, and the Chairman has travelled in Latin-America and the Iberian Peninsula. The meeting of the C.C.I.A. in Bangalore in November 1962 coincided with the meeting of the East Asia Christian Conference; officers and commissioners had a valuable opportunity on that occasion to work closely with the Commission on International Affairs of the E.A.C.C.

National and regional commissions or departments now co-operating with the C.C.I.A. number twenty-three, as follows:

NATIONAL AND AREA COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES, OR DEPARTMENTS
ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

<i>Country or Area</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Officer's Name and Address</i>
East Asia	East Asia Christian Conference, Commission on International Affairs	Rt. Rev. Rajah B. Manikam (Chairman) M. M. Thomas (Convener) Panavila Junction Thycaud, Trivandrum S. India
Australia	Australian Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, Australian Council for the World Council of Churches	Dr. R. T. Appleyard (Secretary) c/o National University Canberra, A.C.T. Australia
Canada	Commission on International Affairs, Canadian Council of Churches	Prof. George W. Brown (Chairman) Rev. W. J. Gallagher (Secretary) 40, St. Clair Avenue E. Toronto 7, Ontario Canada
Denmark	Committee on International Affairs, Danish Ecumenical Council	The Rev. G. Sparring- Peterson (Secretary) Brh. Kirkevej 6, Copenhagen Brh., Denmark
Finland	Commission on International Affairs, Ecumenical Council of Finland	Dr. Seppo A. Teinonen (Secretary) Ecumenical Institute Fabianinkatu 33 Helsinki, Finland
France	Commission des Affaires Inter- nationales, Federation Protestante de France	Pasteur A. Appel 47, rue de Clichy Paris 9, France*
Germany	Kirchliches Aussenamt der Evan- gelischen Kirche in Deutschland	Dr. Adolf Wischmann (President) Dr. G. Stratenwerth (Vice-President) Address to be supplied Frankfurt a/M, Germany
Greece	Holy Synod of the Church of Greece, Foreign Relations Com- mittee	Prof. G. Konidares (Secretary) Arachonis 15 Athens, Greece
Hungary	Ecumenical Council of Churches of Hungary	Rev. Gyula Muraközy (Secretary) Abonyi Utca 21 Budapest XIV, Hungary

<i>Country or Area</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Officer's Name and Address</i>
India	India National Commission on International Affairs	Dr. E. C. Bhatt (Secretary) Christian Council Lodge Nagpur 1, M.P., India
Indonesia	Committee on International Affairs, National Christian Council of Indonesia	Dr. J. Leimena (Chairman) Rev. W. J. Rumambi (Secretary) 34, Djalan Teuka Umar Djakarta, Republic of Indonesia
Italy	Commission on International Affairs, Federal Council of the Evangelical Churches of Italy	Prof. Mario A. Rollier (President) Via Carlo Poerio 37 Milan, Italy Miss Enrichetta Ritter (Secretary) Via Privata Letizia 3 Milan, Italy
Japan	The Commission on International Affairs, National Christian Council of Japan	Rev. Chuzo Yamada (Acting General Secretary) Christian Center 2 4 Chome, Ginza Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Korea	The Commission on International Affairs, National Christian Council of Korea	Dr. Hugh Heung-wu Cynn (Chairman) Dr. L. George Paik (Vice-Chairman) Dr. Ho Choon Yu (Secretary) Box 134 Kwang-Wha-Moon Post Office, Seoul, Korea
Netherlands	Commission on International Affairs, Ecumenical Council of Churches in the Netherlands	Mr. G. W. Maas Geesteranus (Secretary) 585 Thorbeckelaan The Hague, Netherlands
New Zealand	The New Zealand Commission of the Churches on International Affairs	Rev. F. W. Winton (Chairman) Rev. D. G. Sherson (Secretary) 57, Glenfield Road Auckland N.5 New Zealand
Norway	Norwegian Commission of the Churches on International Affairs	Dr. Henrik Hauge (Secretary) Roahagan 25 Roa, Norway
Pakistan	West Pakistan Christian Council	Rev. Inayat Masih (Executive Secretary) P.O. Box 357 Lahore, West Pakistan

<i>Country or Area</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Officer's Name and Address</i>
Philippines	Commission on International Affairs of the Philippine Federation of Christian Churches	Mrs. Asuncion Perez (Chairman) Rev. José A. Yap (Secretary) 1648 Taft Avenue Manila, Philippines
South Africa	Christian Council of South Africa	Rev. B. H. M. Brown (Secretary) 706/7 Natal Building Society Building 11 Greenmarket Square Cape Town, South Africa
Sweden	The Swedish Ecumenical Committee on International Affairs	Prof. Ake Malmström (Chairman) Dr. Ivar Anderson (Vice-Chairman) Mr. Per Olof Hanson (Secretary) Kirunagatan 46 Vallingby, Sweden
Switzerland	National Commission on International Affairs of the Swiss Evangelical Church Federation	Dr. Werner Kägi (President) University of Zurich Zurich, Switzerland
United Kingdom	International Department, British Council of Churches	Dr. Robert C. Mackie (Chairman) Rev. Alan Keighley (Secretary) 10, Eaton Gate London, S.W.1, England
United States	Department of International Affairs, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.	Mr. Ernest A. Gross (Chairman) Dr. Kenneth L. Maxwell (Executive Director) 475, Riverside Drive New York 27, N.Y. U.S.A.
U.S.S.R.	Department for External Church Relations, Moscow Patriarchate	Dr. Ivan Varlamov (Secretary) Gargarinski, Pereulok 18 Moscow G-34

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM NATIONAL COMMISSIONS:

Australia: We record with deep regret the death of the Australian Commissioner and Chairman of C.C.I.A. in Australia, Mr. Frederick Whitlam. A pioneer of C.C.I.A. activities in Australia, he held the greatest respect and unqualified confidence of the entire Commission. Already we feel the loss of his leadership and guidance.

A great deal of our attention has been directed towards the problem of *West New Guinea*. In the several papers which have been prepared for the Australian Council of Churches we have stressed

the difficulties of finding a "morally right" solution. Our reports have attempted to clarify the issues and answer questions from the view, "What is right?" not "Who is right?".

Other issues before the Commission have included:

1. The implications of the Australian government's *Crimes Bill* in relation to the work of Christian churches.

2. Proposals from the British Council of Churches that the Australian Council of Churches ask the Australian government to permit a level of *coloured immigration into Australia*. We strongly supported the Australian government's present policy of easing restrictions on the long-term settlement of certain non-Europeans and recommended that it ease restrictions even further so that certain groups of highly qualified and distinguished non-Europeans be admitted for permanent residence. We also urged that the period of residence required in order to qualify for naturalisation be made the same for Europeans and non-Europeans.

3. The *Migrant Integration Report* which the Australian Council of Churches presented to the Geneva Conference on Migration. The C.C.I.A. considered this report an objective and reasonable survey of migrant integration in Australia.

4. *Disarmament* and *Nuclear Tests* are issues which are constantly before us.

During an overseas trip early in 1962 the Honorary Secretary had useful discussions with Sir Kenneth Grubb, Dr. Richard Fagley and Mr. Alan R. Booth.

Canada: The only outstanding event of 1961-62 for our Committee on International Affairs was our Churchmen's Seminar on International Affairs. This was held again in Ottawa in February, and was considered in many ways the best we have yet had.

Subjects of special consideration have been Canada's role in international affairs, the United Nations, Canadian immigration policies, Canadian defence policy, and the European Common Market.

Denmark: Even if the following does not represent the work of our National Commission only, it does reflect life and action inside the Established Church of Denmark.

One significant fact was that the Danish Government and the Government of Sweden jointly initiated at the U.N. a proposal to further family planning in the development countries.

Widespread interest is taken in the public collection of funds for the assistance to the development countries. So far the response has been excellent.

The Saloniki report "dilemmas and opportunities" has been translated into Danish on behalf of the study committee on "The Church and the development countries".

The Primate, Rt. Rev. Westergaard Madsen, is Chairman of our Commission; Vice-Chairman is Prof. D. D. Hal Koch who has just published a pamphlet on "The Formation of the Future", in which the author stresses the need for effective assistance to the development countries.

Finland: During the year 1961-62 the Commission on International Affairs of the Ecumenical Council of Finland has concentrated its work on the questions raised by the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches. The Commission has studied the international problems which were discussed by the Assembly and has made them known in Finland. The Finnish version of the Assembly report ("Ykseys, palvelu, todistus", edited by Dr. Seppo A. Teinonen, Helsinki 1962) contains also the report of the Assembly committee on the work of the C.C.I.A., and it has been sent to the parishes for their study and consideration.

In preparation for the General Assembly of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland in 1963, eight diocesan conferences will be held in October 1962, and they will also discuss the relations between Church and State. For this purpose, an important study by the Rev. Simo Talvitie will appear in the summer of 1962 on the discussion of the church-state relationships in the ecumenical movement from Stockholm (1925) to New Delhi (1961).

New Zealand: Monthly meetings continued during the year. The Commission has sought first hand information on current international questions.

Rev. Dr. W. Morton Ryburn, recently returned from India, spoke of the situation and developments there including the border disputes with China.

The South East Asia Treaty Organisation was the topic of two studies and provoked lively discussion.

Mr. Evdokeyev of the U.S.S.R. Embassy was asked to speak on the Russian approach to world peace.

A further paper was given on the problem of world prices in relation to world hunger.

Mr. Trevor Shaw, a Christian journalist who spent ten years in the Congo, gave the Commission two addresses, one on the Congo situation and the other on the situation in Angola. The matter of the Portuguese enclaves in India has been studied, and some thought is being given to the question of Indonesia's claim to West New Guinea.

The C.C.I.A. statement on nuclear testing was generally approved, and a further statement was prepared emphasising the distinctive Christian note of redemption and reconciliation.

Effort is to be made to seek the representation of youth on the national commission.

Sweden: At its meetings in 1961 the committee has dealt primarily with two questions. The committee discussed at length a report given by Prof. Ake Malmström on the conference held at Bossey on "International Ethos". It was consequently proposed that a special conference be held, dealing with different aspects of the problem of an International Ethos. This was if possible to be organised among the Scandinavian countries. The proposal is under closer consideration. The other question concerns the so-called All Christian Peace Conference held in Prague. The general feeling was that contacts should be maintained and that the numerous problems connected with conferences of that kind should be carefully considered, in order to approach them in a constructive manner.

United Kingdom: 1. *East-West Relations:* The Department has continued to develop its concern for East-West relations. On the political side the following two carefully phrased paragraphs of its report to the Council meeting arose after a long discussion in September 1961:

The Department . . . believes that the immediate objective of the Western Governments should be to see how far the situation in East Germany and Berlin can be re-adjusted to meet Russian demands, without any vital surrender of principle or obligations on the Western side, particularly to the people of West Berlin. Any such surrender might have serious repercussions elsewhere in the world. A permanently stable situation in Central Europe must await the attainment of wholly new relationships between Russia and the West, and too easy negotiations would only encourage the Eastern powers to make even larger demands. Nevertheless the Department believes that there is a case for some re-adjustment of the situation.

Clearly the régime in East Germany does not reflect the wishes of the vast majority of the people. We must therefore continue to express our concern for the people of East Germany in their present isolation. To attempt to alter this situation from outside would involve a willingness to go to war, which would be an even greater moral evil than the present régime. It must be recognised that the serious pursuit of disarmament involves a readiness to accept the present frontiers of power in Europe. A settlement of the present European crisis might well lead to a measure of arms control in Central Europe.

The Department has continued to receive reports of the activities of the Prague Christian Peace Conference and believes that its positive attitude towards this movement has been justified by events. The Rev. J. N. Ondra spent two weeks in England as the guest of the Department in the Spring of 1962. He is the Secretary of the Ecumenical Council of Churches in Czechoslovakia and the General Secretary of the Prague Christian Peace Conference. The

Department has also taken steps to gain a closer knowledge of the situation of the Churches in the D.D.R. (Eastern Germany).

2. *Disarmament*: The publication of "The Valley of Decision—The Christian Problem in a Nuclear Age" as a study document which was reported a year ago, has led to the appearance of a Quaker reply entitled "The Uphill Way". The two groups responsible for these pamphlets have been in contact and it is expected that this will lead to a closer examination of the theology of Christian pacifism.

At its meeting in April 1962 the British Council of Churches, after a long discussion passed the following resolution on nuclear tests:

The Council views with alarm the conditional decision of the British and American Governments to renew the testing of nuclear weapons. It realises the increased urgency of an international agreement to ban nuclear testing. At the same time it recognises that the fear of the U.S.S.R., that international inspection of tests would endanger its security, is a major obstacle to such agreement. The Council therefore urges H.M. Government to continue to press as a starting point for no more than the minimum detection machinery necessary to give reasonable assurance that an agreement will be observed, and not to be a party to a final decision to renew tests without ensuring that the value of an agreement on atmospheric tests alone is explored.

At the same meeting a brief and deliberately simple background paper entitled "A Pattern for Disarmament" was presented to the Council. It was approved for publication in the following terms:

The Council welcomed the paper "A Pattern for Disarmament", prepared by the International Department to help Christians understand what is involved in this subject, and commended it for widespread consideration.

This has now been issued in printed form.

3. *Africa*

(a) *Northern Rhodesia*: In September 1961 the Department believed that there was urgent need for the British Government to give Africans in Northern Rhodesia a larger share in the government of the territory. The Executive Committee of the Council issued the following public statement on the advice of the International Department:

The Executive Committee of the British Council of Churches welcomes the statement on Northern Rhodesia made by the Colonial Secretary on 13 September as an indication that there is a case for modifying the Constitutional Proposals of last June, on condition that violence ceases. The Committee believes it is the duty of H.M. Government, not only to maintain law and order, but to remove the causes of unrest where they have the power to do so. It therefore urges H.M. Government to announce without delay what changes it now believes to be necessary in the best interests of the Protectorate. The present vague conditional promise to consider the representations that have been made does not remove the fear amongst Africans and others that Federal Government pressure may prevent action being taken which would

regain African confidence. The Committee is convinced that H.M. Government, as the protecting power, should at once declare its intention to see an African majority in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature in the near future, and should grant an interim Constitution which must clearly lead to this result.

(b) *Kenya*: On the occasion of the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London the British Council of Churches and the Conference of British Missionary Societies jointly held a reception to which all the delegates to the Conference were invited. The guests were received by the Archbishop of Canterbury as President of the Council and Sir Kenneth Grubb on behalf of the Conference of British Missionary Societies.

4. *United Nations*: At its meeting in October 1961 the Council debated the question of membership of the United Nations by the People's Republic of China. As a result the following resolution was agreed:

The Council, convinced that world peace must include the people of China, resolve to urge Her Majesty's Government to continue to take every opportunity to press upon the United Nations the need to pursue negotiations to bring the people and government of China within its membership.

The involvement of the United Nations in the Congo led to considerable criticism of it in the United Kingdom, some of which the Department felt to be misplaced. It therefore prepared a statement on the political aspects of the work of the United Nations which was presented to the Council meeting in April 1962. The Council passed the following resolution:

- (i) The Council welcomed the statement on the United Nations as the considered view of the International Department and commended it to the constituent Churches and their members.
- (ii) The Council urged that widespread and discerning support be given to the United Nations at this time, and commended the work of the United Nations Association to the interest of all Christian people.

The statement referred to has since been printed and widely circulated.

United States: A major break-through in two ways highlighted our work this year: A substantial grant from a business foundation underwrote expanded undertakings. The Church Centre at the United Nations was begun.

1. Expansion of our work for peace with justice and freedom was made possible for at least one year, and hopefully more, by a substantial grant from a business foundation, in addition to other special gifts. These contributions are being made on the basis of the record of the D.I.A.* in recent years and its potentialities for helping to develop a more informed opinion among church constituents and the wider public. Four executives in programme areas are being added: Director of U.N.-U.S. Interpretation, Director of Development of U.N. Programming, Director of Communications, Director

* Department of International Affairs of the National Council of Christian Churches of the U.S.A.

of Field Relations. The quality of the programme is suggested by the calibre of the men so far called; for the first two positions they are: Dr. Vernon L. Ferwerda, on leave from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, head of its Government Department; a Ph.D. from Harvard, he served in Government in European relations. Dr. Ernest L. Inwood, has been Director of Development for R.E.A. Express in its world-wide operations; an economist, Ph.D., with extensive experience overseas in education and business.

Dr. Paul B. Anderson began work January as a Consultant, on relations with Eastern Orthodox Churches, in the U.S.A. and overseas, international relations *vis à vis* Russia and Eastern Europe, and questions of communism. He served over 40 years with the Y.M.C.A., much of that time overseas, in publishing works of Berdyaev and other outstanding Russian writers, especially church leaders, in other international undertakings, and in relief, for which services he was decorated by various governments.

Following up the work of the D.I.A. Committee on Overseas Service of Youth, the N.C.C.* established a Peace Corps Desk, which serves individuals and church bodies in relation to the Peace Corps, observing the separation of church and state; it also co-operates in church programmes for student service overseas.

2. As for the Church Centre at the United Nations, both edifice and expanding programme are under way. Leaders of the Methodist Church initiated and financed the building, at the same time seeking ecumenical programming, co-operation and leadership at every step. Strategic real estate was purchased on the U.N. Plaza, directly across from U.N. headquarters, midway between the General Assembly and Secretariat buildings. The new 12-storey building is to be dedicated in June 1963 as a Christian witness, and centre of hospitality, service and education. Responsibilities for creating and co-ordinating programme on behalf of the N.C.C. and its constituent communions were committed to the D.I.A. by the General Board. It is hoped that this will be a centre not only for the work of the churches in the U.S.A. in international affairs, but that it will be widely used by Christians and others from around the world.

The tragic death of the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjöld, in September evoked statements of N.C.C. officials, including D.I.A. Chairman, the Hon. Ernest A. Gross, who had served as Counsel to Dag Hammarskjöld for several years. Wide observance of the passing of this statesman, so infused with Christian faith, took place among U.S.A. churches with the encouragement of the D.I.A., especially at the time of World Order Sunday beginning U.N. Week, 1961.

World Order Sunday with its message "Christian Responsibility and a World of Law", was the most widely observed in recent years with over 100,000 folders distributed for use in the churches.

* National Council of Churches.

The D.I.A. has continued its regular programme, emphasising this year: International institutions, including the U.N. and the special bond issue; world disarmament, including reduction and regulation of all arms, with verification and control, and nuclear testing; world economic development, including trade and mutual aid. These emphases have involved educational and informational programmes, two-way representation to Government and the United Nations, and testimony before Committees of Congress.

A particular concern this year, through co-operation of D.I.A., Church World Service, United Church Women and other N.C.C. units has been immigration. This followed the Washington Consultation last Spring, the World Council Conference on Migration at Leysin in June attended by various N.C.C. officers including the Executive Director and members of the D.I.A. Several units of the N.C.C. co-operated in developing a pronouncement voted by the General Board as new official policy of the N.C.C. in March. Copies were transmitted to the President and other officials of the U.S. Government, including Congressional committees. It has also been widely distributed for educational purposes.

One major function of the D.I.A., international exchanges of views, was fulfilled in two trips of the Executive Director, one in Europe, and one in Asia and the Middle East, consulting with various government officials, inter-governmental agencies and non-governmental organisations, including churches. Preceding the World Council of Churches Assembly at New Delhi, he was an observer at the East Asia Christian Conference Continuation Committee at Bangalore, and, also, with other members of the D.I.A., he participated in the Commission meetings of the C.C.I.A.

With officers of the World Council of Churches and the C.C.I.A., members of the D.I.A. shared in presenting to President Kennedy and Secretary of State Rusk, on February 15, "The Appeal to All Governments and Peoples" from New Delhi. This provided opportunity for extended discussion of the concerns of the churches in international affairs.

The first Walter W. Van Kirk Award for Christian Statesmanship was presented to the Hon. Andrew W. Cordier by the D.I.A. in January, in recognition of his 16 years of outstanding service as Assistant Secretary General of the U.N. Dr. Van Kirk served for 30 years as a world leader for international justice, goodwill and peace. He was among the architects and founders of the C.C.I.A.

The continuing leadership in international affairs of our Chairman, the Hon. Ernest A. Gross, is symbolised in his being invited by the Council on World Affairs to write the first volume in a new series of "policy books" being published by Harper and Brothers. His book *United Nations: Structure for Peace*, has been greeted with high praise by leaders in international affairs. So

important is it considered that the D.I.A. has distributed 1,500 copies to key communicators among Churches in the United States.

The D.I.A. continues its active leadership among non-governmental organisations, as symbolised in re-election of the Executive Director of D.I.A. as Chairman of the Conference Group of National Organisations on the United Nations, about 80 groups of considerable importance in national life.

A new Associate Executive Director of D.I.A. has been called, filling the vacancy left last September. He is the Rev. Dr. Leonard J. Kramer, who has served for fourteen years as head of the Political Science Department of Hanover College, Indiana. A B.D. from Yale, he served in the pastoral ministry and came to feel that the church needs more political competence; therefore, he returned to Yale and completed a Ph.D. in political science. He served again in local pastorates, then he was called to Hanover College. He has given outstanding service to that area of the U.S.A. in public interpretation, especially of international affairs, through radio, television, and the press.

Other staff serving in D.I.A. are Rev. Robert F. Smylie in the Dulles Library and Research Centre, and Mrs. Esther W. Hymer, Director of Christian World Relations for United Church Women, Staff Consultant.

Current planning for a five-year cycle includes a Consultation on "Man Amidst Change", a year of work in depth by Preparatory Study Commissions; a World Order Study Conference; and a Nationwide Programme of Education and Action, 1964-65, and beyond.

C. Co-operation with other International Agencies

The World Alliance of Y.M.C.A.s, the World Council of Christian Education and Sunday School Association, the World's Student Christian Federation and the World Y.W.C.A., which carry on active programmes in international affairs, are represented on the C.C.I.A. by Commissioners. Consultations with their representatives are held in connection with meetings of church agencies as well as meetings of the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies.

The C.C.I.A. is informally related to the Committee on Christian Responsibility for European Co-operation, an independent commission of Christian laymen from eleven European countries under the chairmanship of Dr. C. L. Patijn. The purpose of the group, which includes four C.C.I.A. Commissioners, including the Chairman of the C.C.I.A., is to help the churches to consider the specific responsibility of Christians with regard to problems of European unity. The C.C.I.A., in co-operation with the World Council's Division of Studies, has helped to distribute to the churches material prepared by this Committee.

As a result of a number of meetings held under the auspices of the Prague Peace Conference, a permanent body has been established under the Chairmanship of Professor Joseph Hromadka. Through informal contacts, these developments are followed by C.C.I.A. officers.

D. Correspondents

Additional contacts with the churches are maintained through a system of correspondents, who serve as a two-way channel for receiving information and promoting action. This arrangement is particularly advantageous in countries where there are no national or regional commissions on international affairs.

The C.C.I.A. mailing list, which includes the members of the Commission, officers of the national commissions, leaders of the constituent churches and Christian councils, and special correspondents, is periodically revised so as to give to this network of contacts its greatest effectiveness. It now includes some four hundred selected persons in over seventy countries and provides a means of closer co-operation between the C.C.I.A. and the constituency of the ecumenical fellowship. Information from the C.C.I.A. is communicated by them to the local churches through the religious press, conferences and memoranda. These leaders and their colleagues in turn send their views on international issues to the C.C.I.A. for information and consideration. The experience already gained in the operation of this system of contacts indicates its potential value for the future, as a way of meeting the need to bring together the churches in more effective witness to the world of nations and of stimulating study and action on international affairs at the level of local congregations.

IV—Contacts with International Organisations

A PRIMARY function of the C.C.I.A. is to “represent the W.C.C. and, as may be specifically arranged, member churches and related Christian organisations before international bodies, such as the United Nations and its agencies”. This task is a distinctive feature in the current work of the churches for world order, justice and peace. Relations with the inter-governmental organisations constitute a means for providing leaders of the world-wide Christian fellowship with prompt and accurate information on international issues of concern to the churches, and a means for effective Christian witness when international decisions are made.

A. United Nations Department of Public Information

Registration with the U.N. Department of Public Information entitles the C.C.I.A. to be represented by an observer at all open meetings of U.N. organs. Many opportunities for contacts with delegates are thus afforded. The various services of the Department of Public Information, such as press registration, tickets of admission to meetings for visitors, and general information prove most helpful. Throughout the first nine years of U.N. history the C.C.I.A. New York office maintained an extensive and up-to-date file of U.N. documents. When documentation became more readily accessible at U.N. Headquarters a more limited system was inaugurated and only those documents which bear on the principal concerns of the churches are now filed and made available for reference by church agencies and leaders.

B. United Nations Economic and Social Council

The C.C.I.A. represents the parent bodies and their world-wide constituency through its consultative relationship with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). This consultative relationship (Category B) was established in 1947 in accordance with Article 71 of the United Nations Charter. Its consultative status entitles the C.C.I.A. to be represented at the meetings of ECOSOC by consultants and, in accordance with established rules, to submit written statements and to offer oral interventions. In addition to such representations, the C.C.I.A. endeavours to maintain contact as far as possible with various commissions of the Economic and Social Council. Particularly close relations have been established with the U.N. Commission on Human Rights and with the Commission on the Status of Women. Active consultative work is also carried on with the Social Commission and the Technical Assistance Committee. Increased attention has been given to the work of the regional Economic Commissions in Europe and particularly in Asia and the Far East, Africa, and Latin America.

Consultative relations with ECOSOC enable C.C.I.A. to keep in touch with other major organs of the U.N., especially with the General Assembly, thus providing various opportunities for formal or informal representations on behalf of its constituency, or as an intermediary for various Christian bodies.

C. The Specialised Agencies of the United Nations

In addition to consultative relations with FAO and UNESCO, the C.C.I.A. has been inscribed on the Special List of Non-Governmental Organisations (N.G.O.s) now maintained by the International Labour Organisation. Informal contacts have been developed with the World Health Organisation. Documentation from other specialised agencies has been received and studied. The co-operative activities of the agencies in the U.N. Expanded

Technical Assistance Programme are followed in informal contacts with the Technical Assistance Board and the Special Fund. Consultative relations are also maintained with the Children's Fund (UNICEF). These relationships are described below.

D. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

The closer liaison with FAO, developed at the outset of the "Freedom from Hunger Campaign", is being maintained although the Organisation's concept of the role of Non-Governmental Organisations is somewhat confused at times. The Assistant to the Representative in Europe of the C.C.I.A., Dr. N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine, now serves on the Advisory Committee and, at the meeting of the FAO-NGO Advisory Committee held in Rome in November, 1961, was elected Chairman for the occasion.

The interests of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, World Service and Refugees remain the principal concern of C.C.I.A. in its representation at F.A.O.

E. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

The field covered by UNESCO in its programme is both wide and diffuse, and its interests coincide at different moments with those of many of the departments of the Ecumenical Movement. The arrival on the C.C.I.A. staff, on a part-time basis, of Dr. Slotemaker de Bruine, and his location in Geneva, has permitted this year a closer following of UNESCO initiatives and an improved service to link the officers of the World Council of Churches with UNESCO headquarters in Paris and its activities in the field. Dr. Slotemaker has greatly strengthened personal contacts with UNESCO staff, by a programme of regular visits to Paris.

Chief amongst the common concerns of UNESCO and the W.C.C. this year has been the development of the educational systems of the new states in Africa. Following the initiatives reported last year, the officers of C.C.I.A. have assisted the officers of the I.M.C., the Division of World Mission and Evangelism of the W.C.C., to follow the developing programmes of educational expansion in Africa planned by new governments with the expert assistance of UNESCO specialists. This has led to a project to convene a conference in Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, under the auspices of the All Africa Church Conference, early in 1963, to review the strategy and function of Christian educational work in Africa in the new situation. The planning of this Conference has been done in close contact with UNESCO officials, and its findings will be made available both to UNESCO and to the educational ministries of African governments.

F. The International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The Annual Conference of the ILO, with its main emphasis on the problems of the aged, has not met at this time of writing but the, now, normal and most friendly relations with the ILO have been maintained during the year, more particularly on behalf of the Youth Department of the World Council of Churches, and the Department on Co-operation of Men and Women in Church, Family and Society.

G. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The C.C.I.A. maintains formal consultative relations with UNICEF. During the period under review, regular meetings of the Executive Board have been attended by a C.C.I.A. observer and regular contacts of C.C.I.A. officers with members of the UNICEF Administration in New York have provided opportunities for helpful exchange of information.

Decisions made by the Executive Board of UNICEF to enlarge the traditional scope of the Fund's aim "to meet not only the physical needs of children and youth but also their educational, vocational, and social needs" were endorsed, in December 1961, by the U.N. General Assembly at its Sixteenth Session. Thus, in addition to programmes of control and prevention of diseases, maternal and child welfare, and nutrition, new emphasis is given to the work of UNICEF in developing countries. Churches and missionary councils have long had active interest in the field of UNICEF activities and officers of the C.C.I.A. have generally encouraged the objectives of the Fund.

H. Medical Consultative Panel

Brought into existence under the guiding hand of its honorary secretary, Dr. Harold Anderson, this panel of Christian medical specialists and practitioners covers some thirty countries of the world. Initially it was conceived as an advisory agency in relation to the work of the World Health Organisation (WHO), but it has also considered, by correspondence and the publication of occasional bulletins, other issues related to the work of C.C.I.A., notably concerning the health hazards of radiation associated with nuclear testing, and the medical problems of population control as an aspect of economic development.

The convening of the Third Assembly of the W.C.C. offered a proper opportunity to begin considering whether this Panel was rightly related to C.C.I.A. or whether it might extend its useful services to a wider range of the activities of the ecumenical movement. In consequence Dr. Anderson began a debate within the Panel itself about its future functioning carried on through the medium of several editions of the Bulletin.

The evidence was strong of a desire on the part of members to be of fuller use to the whole programme of service and witness of the churches in the world. The ideas thus engendered are now being considered by the officers of the W.C.C. and C.C.I.A. with a view to designing a more appropriate task and set of relationships for the future.

I. Other Inter-Governmental Contacts

C.C.I.A. contacts with inter-governmental bodies also help to relate more closely individual Divisions and Departments of the World Council of Churches as well as members of their staff to specific inter-governmental programmes in areas of mutual concern.

Particularly important for the work of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service are such contacts as are maintained at the working level by the C.C.I.A. Representatives in Europe with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNRWA, FAO, as well as with the inter-governmental Committee for European Migration or the Council of Europe.

Within the existing limitations of personnel and resources, attention has been devoted to regional developments, both within and outside the framework of the United Nations and of its Specialised Agencies. Arrangements have thus been sought to have observers from the areas concerned attend meetings of the regional Economic Commissions or meetings of various regional conferences and seminars.

J. Informal Contacts

The more formal contacts maintained by the C.C.I.A. with inter-governmental bodies open the way for significant informal consultations with delegates at international meetings. These have served to manifest Christian interest in the problems facing representatives of governments and to make more widely known the views held by Christians throughout the world. The standing of the Commissions' membership and of the W.C.C. has made access to officials of many governments possible both on issues of general international import and on issues involving particular aspects of the life and work of the churches.

K. Non-Governmental Organisations

C.C.I.A. representatives continue to participate in the conferences and joint meetings of various non-governmental organisations. Opportunities are utilised to discuss common problems which may be approached from different points of view and with differing motives. While the independent character of the C.C.I.A. as an agent of the W.C.C. is safeguarded, it is deemed advantageous "to concert from time to time with other organisations holding similar objectives in the advancement of particular ends". (Aim 9.)

During the period under review, such contacts with other non-governmental organisations have taken place, for instance, on problems relating to consultative procedures in ECOSOC; many aspects of refugee and migration issues; the activities of UNICEF; and various aspects of human rights. The Standing Conference of Voluntary Agencies Working for Refugees and the Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations interested in Migration were merged during the year into the "International Council of Voluntary Agencies" (I.C.V.A.). The C.C.I.A. Representative in Europe has been elected a member of the Governing Board of the new organisation.

L. 1961-62 C.C.I.A. Representation at Conferences and Meetings

1961

26 June-3 July	U.N. Technical Assistance Commission, Geneva	Elfan Rees
3 July-4 August	U.N. Economic and Social Council, 31st Session, Geneva	Elfan Rees
18 July-4 August	Second Evangelical Conference of Latin America, Lima	Kenneth Grubb
7-11 August	Eighth Conference of N.G.O.s Interested in Migration, Geneva	Elfan Rees
23 August-3 September	Geneva Consultation on Cessation of Testing	O. Frederick Nolde
4-5 September	Consultations in East and West Berlin	O. Frederick Nolde
11-14 September	International Population Union Conference, New York	Richard M. Fagley
11-16 September	UNESCO Meeting on Educational Broadcasting in Tropical Africa, Moshi, Tanganyika	Dr. Sigurd Aske
14-15 September	UNESCO Planning Committee for Salisbury Conference on Christian Education in a Changing Africa, Paris	Alan R. Booth N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
19 September-20 December	U.N. General Assembly, Sixteenth Session First Part, New York	O. Frederick Nolde Richard M. Fagley Elfan Rees A. Dominique Micheli Dorothy F. Porges
20-22 September	Council of Europe, Committee on Refugees and Surplus Population, Strasbourg	N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
22-24 September	Institute for Strategic Studies Annual Conference, Geneva	Kenneth Grubb A. R. Booth
3-4 October	W.C.C. Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees, Administrative Committee Meeting, Geneva	N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
17 October	U.N. Technical Assistance and Special Fund Pledging Conference, New York	Richard M. Fagley
28 October-1 November	FAO Council, 36th Session, Rome	N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
3 November	National Christian Council of Ceylon, Colombo	Richard M. Fagley

1961		
4-23 November	FAO, Eleventh Conference, Rome	Mr. R. P. Kunett Dr. H. Puffert N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
7-11 November	East Asia Christian Conference, Bangalore	Alan R. Booth Richard M. Fagley
9-11 November	U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Executive Committee, Geneva	N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
11-14 November	Third Meeting of the C.C.I.A., Bangalore	Kenneth G. Grubb O. Frederick Nolde Richard M. Fagley Elfan Rees Alan R. Booth A. Dominique Micheli
16 November	World Council of Churches Executive Committee, New Delhi	Kenneth G. Grubb O. Frederick Nolde
17 November	World Council of Churches Central Committee, New Delhi	Kenneth G. Grubb O. Frederick Nolde
18 November- 6 December	Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches, New Delhi	Kenneth G. Grubb O. Frederick Nolde Richard M. Fagley Elfan Rees Alan R. Booth A. Dominique Micheli
17 November	Standing Conference of Voluntary Agencies interested in Migration, closing meeting, Geneva	N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
21-24 November	Consultation with UNESCO Officers, Paris	N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
27 November- 1 December	FAO Conference of N.G.O.s Advisory Committee, Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Rome	N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
6 December	Meeting with Burmese Christian leaders, Rangoon	W. K. Du Val Richard M. Fagley
6-7 December	World Council of Churches Central Committee, New Delhi	Kenneth G. Grubb O. Frederick Nolde
7 December	World Council of Churches Executive Committee, New Delhi	Kenneth G. Grubb O. Frederick Nolde
12-13 December	Meetings with Philippine Christian leaders, Manila	Richard M. Fagley
14 December	National Christian Council of Japan and its Commission on International Affairs, Tokyo	Richard M. Fagley
15-20 December	Meetings with Indian Christian and political groups, Cochin, Kottayam, Trivandrum	Alan R. Booth
21-22 December	Meetings with Christian leaders, Colombo	Alan R. Booth
21 December	UNICEF Executive Board, 34th Session, New York	A. Dominique Micheli
1962		
8 January- 2 February	U.N. Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Fourteenth Session, New York	O. Frederick Nolde A. Dominique Micheli
17-19 January	UNESCO, Consultation with Officials, Paris	N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine

1962		
15 January- 23 February	U.N. General Assembly, Resumed Sixteenth Session, New York	O. Frederick Nolde Richard M. Fagley A. Dominique Micheli Dorothy F. Porges
25 January- 10 February	Consultations on Cessation of Testing	O. Frederick Nolde Elfan Rees
8 February	Consultation with UNESCO Officials, Paris	Alan R. Booth N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
10-11 February	Committee on Christian Responsibility for European Co-operation, Paris	Kenneth G. Grubb O. Frederick Nolde Elfan Rees Alan R. Booth N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
12-14 February	Consultation with W.C.C. Secretaries, Geneva	Alan R. Booth
26-27 February	W.C.C. Africa Working Party, Geneva	Elfan Rees N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
2-3 March	International Conference on Vocational Training of Refugees, Amsterdam	Elfan Rees
5-19 March	U.N. Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Latin America, Santiago	S. J. Vallette Ines Almazan
6 March-6 April	Consultations with delegates to Geneva Disarmament Conference	O. Frederick Nolde Elfan Rees
13-17 March	UNESCO Working Party on "Youth faces the Modern World", Paris	N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
14 March	UNESCO Working Party on Access of Women to Education, Paris	Madeleine Barot
16 March	UNESCO, Standing Committee of Consultative N.G.O.s, Paris	N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
19 March- 6 April	U.N. Commission on the Status of Women, Sixteenth Session, New York	Madeleine Barot Eva Sidhom Esther Hymer
19 March- 14 April	U.N. Commission on Human Rights, Eighteenth Session, New York	O. Frederick Nolde A. Dominique Micheli
22-24 March	W.C.C. Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service, Administrative Committee, Geneva	Elfan Rees N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
26-28 March	Officers' Consultation, Geneva	O. Frederick Nolde Alan R. Booth
26-30 March	Conference of African Ministers of Education, UNESCO, Paris	N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine Rev. L. S. G. Agyemfra
28-30 March	World Council of Churches, Executive Committee	Kenneth G. Grubb O. Frederick Nolde Elfan Rees
2-11 April	Meeting of Ministers of Education of Asian member States, UNESCO, Tokyo	Dr. Masatoshi Matsushita
3-5 April	British Council of Churches, Biennial Conference, High Leigh	Kenneth G. Grubb

1962

3-19 April	U.N. Economic and Social Council, Thirty-third session, New York	O. Frederick Nolde Richard M. Fagley
9-13 April	Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration, Council Meeting, Geneva	Elfan Rees N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
10 April	Non-Governmental Organisations, UNESCO, on "School Education in Africa"	Rev. T. Beetham
16-17 April	FAO Council, Thirty-eighth Session, New York	A. Dominique Micheli
23 April-18 May	U.N. Committee on Information from Non-Self Governing Territories (N.S.G.T.s.) Thirteenth Session, New York	Richard M. Fagley
25-27 April	Annual Meeting of the U.S. Conference for the World Council of Churches, Buck Hill Falls	O. Frederick Nolde A. Dominique Micheli
24 April-10 May	U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva	Elfan Rees N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
30 April-11 May	U.N. Social Commission, Fourteenth Session, New York	Richard M. Fagley
8-11 May	Evangelical Council for Spain, Barcelona	Kenneth G. Grubb
8-11 May	World Health Organisation, 15th Assembly, Geneva	Elfan Rees
14 May	UNESCO Conference of N.G.O.s in Consultative Status, Paris	N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
14-22 May	U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, Executive Meeting, Geneva	Elfan Rees
17 May	Inter-Governmental Committee on European Migration (I.C.E.M.) Special Session, Geneva	Elfan Rees
31 May-7 June	U.N. Trusteeship Council, Twenty-ninth Session, New York	Richard M. Fagley
4-12 June	UNICEF Executive Board, 35th Session, New York	A. Dominique Micheli
5-27 June	I.L.O. Conference, 46th Session, Geneva	Elfan Rees
8-22 June	U.N. General Assembly, Resumed Sixteenth Session, New York	Richard M. Fagley
12-22 June	Convention against Discrimination in Education, UNESCO, Paris	N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine
15-18 June	International Civil Servants' Conference, Paris	Alan R. Booth
20-22 June	C.C.I.A. Consultation on Peace and Disarmament, Geneva	Kenneth G. Grubb O. Frederick Nolde Alan R. Booth Elfan Rees
25 June-2 July	U.N. Technical Assistance Committee, Geneva	Elfan Rees
27 June-3 July	W.C.C. Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service Consultation, Nyborg Strand	Elfan Rees
29 June-1 July	Institute for Strategic Studies, Annual Conference, Bad Godesberg	Kenneth G. Grubb Alan R. Booth

V—Principal Concerns of the C.C.I.A.

A. International Peace and Security

Common knowledge of the catastrophic destruction which large-scale war would bring stands as a major incentive for both sides of our divided world to keep the peace, no matter how uneasy and uncertain it may be. Nevertheless tensions have mounted in such threatening situations as Berlin and Laos. The resumption of nuclear weapons testing after a voluntarily imposed moratorium of about three years has increased mutual suspicion and made recriminations more acrimonious. Moreover, problems which are in no sense insignificant for world peace arise apart from the major conflicts of today, as in the case of Western New Guinea, West Irian and Kashmir.

In these circumstances negotiations on disarmament and the cessation of nuclear weapons testing may seem almost unreal and perhaps even hypocritical or dangerous. Yet it is good that they are taking place and they merit support in order that they may be continued and as promptly as possible become meaningful.

1. *Disarmament*: Representatives of the U.S.S.R. and the United States, Valerian A. Zorin and John J. McCloy, on 20 September 1961 issued a joint statement setting forth broad principles for disarmament negotiations. The Sixteenth Session of the U.N. General Assembly which began in September 1961 urged "the governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to reach agreement on the composition of a negotiating body which both they and the rest of the world can regard as satisfactory".

Subsequently the General Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution (1) welcoming the joint statement of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. on agreed principles, and (2) endorsing the agreement that a Disarmament Committee shall be composed of 18 governments, recommending that this Committee as a matter of urgency should undertake negotiations with a view to reaching on the basis of the Principles an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and requesting the Committee to submit to the General Assembly a report as soon as agreement has been reached and in any case to the Disarmament Commission not later than 1 June 1962.

The meeting of the Disarmament Committee, in which France did not participate, opened at Geneva on 14 March 1962. Capitalising on the presence of Foreign Ministers during the early sessions

of the Conference, negotiations were conducted not only on disarmament but also on the cessation of testing and the problem of Berlin.

The World Council of Churches and the C.C.I.A. continued efforts to relate basic positions of the churches to the course of inter-governmental negotiations. Three significant principles set forth at New Haven in 1957 are fundamental:

1. The main concern must always be the prevention of war itself, for the evil of war is an offence to the spiritual nature of man.
2. The objectives of a strategy to combat the menace of atomic war are inter-related and inter-dependent, such as ceasing tests, halting production, reducing existing armaments with provision for warning against surprise attacks, the peaceful uses of atomic energy, peaceful settlement and peaceful change.
3. If persistent efforts bring no sufficient agreement on any of the inter-related objectives, partial agreements should be seriously explored and, if need be, reasonable risks should be taken to advance the objectives which must continue to stand as inter-dependent.

Various actions of the Third Assembly of the W.C.C. at New Delhi were brought to the attention of Member Governments of the United Nations as well as to the delegates of governments participating in the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. For example, certain reports received and recommended to the churches for study and appropriate action included *inter alia* the following:

The most serious problem facing the world today is that of disarmament. General and complete disarmament is widely recognised to be the desired goal. But there are different views regarding its meaning and the procedures to achieve it. There are some who feel that the only satisfactory solution is one in which some kind of strong international control ensures that nations are disarmed to such an extent that aggressive war becomes impossible. This would necessarily involve the emergence of some kind of world police force. Others feel that such a goal is at the present unrealistic; the best we can hope for at this stage is a form of disarmament such that at the end of the day there will exist in the world a balance of mutually controlled power at a much lower level than we have now. Steps toward disarmament will necessarily be gradual.

. . . Christians must press most urgently upon their governments as a first step towards the elimination of nuclear weapons, never to get themselves into a position in which they contemplate the first use of nuclear weapons. Christians must also maintain that the use of nuclear weapons, or other forms of major violence, against centres of population is in no circumstances reconcilable with the demands of the Christian Gospel.

Total disarmament is the goal, but it is a complex and long-term process in which the churches must not under-estimate the importance of first steps. There may be possibilities of experimenting with limited geographical areas of controlled and inspected disarmament, of neutralising certain zones, of devising security against surprise attack which would reduce tension, of controlling the use of outer space. The approach to disarmament needs to be both global and localised. Experts must debate techniques, but the churches should constantly stimulate governments to make real advances.

An Appeal to All Governments and Peoples, formally adopted by the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches at New Delhi, urges:

To halt the race in arms is imperative. Complete and general disarmament is the accepted goal, and concrete steps must be taken to reach it. Meanwhile, the search for a decisive first step, such as the verified cessation of nuclear tests, should be pressed forward despite all obstacles and setbacks.

To enhance mutual trust, nations should be willing to run reasonable risks for peace. For example, an equitable basis for disarmament involves, on the one hand, an acceptance of risks in an inspection and control which cannot be foolproof, and, on the other, the danger that inspection may exceed its stated duties. Those who would break through the vicious circle of suspicion must dare to pioneer.

At the opening of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament the C.C.I.A. Director addressed a letter to the heads of all delegations wherein he informed them generally about positions of the W.C.C. and the C.C.I.A., and reflected to them the concern of Christians around the world with an assurance of prayer for success in their deliberations. The W.C.C. Executive Committee, meeting at Geneva 28-31 March, called upon all governments, churches, and Christians to press with renewed hope for effective disarmament despite the many failures of the past and the immense difficulties yet to be overcome. The statement was sent to the resident heads of the delegations participating in the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. Plans are under way for intensive consideration of these and related problems in consultations during the early part of the summer and at the seventeenth meeting of the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee at Paris.

2. *Nuclear Weapons Testing*: For about a decade the World Council of Churches and the C.C.I.A. have expressed continuing concern that international agreement be reached on the verified cessation of nuclear weapons testing in order to avoid immediate and potential dangers to health and particularly to reverse the spiral of an accelerating arms race. Negotiations at the Geneva Conference on the Cessation of Testing which began in October 1958 unhappily brought no conclusive positive results, although considerable clarification of the issues has been achieved. C.C.I.A. officers have maintained contact with the delegations to the Geneva Conference; on numerous occasions they have reflected the concern of churches in the ecumenical fellowship that an effective agreement be reached and they also submitted more particular suggestions designed to facilitate negotiation.

When the Soviet Union announced its intention to resume testing in the atmosphere, officers of the World Council of Churches urged that there should be no testing without international consent or control and expressed the hope that world conscience would be stirred and world public opinion consolidated in order that, instead of the general resumption of tests, there would come about a

resumption of negotiations designed with all sincerity to bring about a reliable agreement to refrain from testing. When the U.S.S.R. stated that it was going to explode a 50 megaton bomb, the Director suggested that the U.N. General Assembly should issue a solemn appeal to refrain from such action and when the appeal went unheeded he stated *inter alia* that the unilateral breaking of the moratorium by the U.S.S.R. invites escalation in nuclear weapons construction, an escalation which man must fervently hope can be and will be avoided. The Committee on the C.C.I.A. at the World Council of Churches Assembly in New Delhi endorsed statements already issued by the officers of the C.C.I.A. regretting the nuclear tests by France and the resumption of nuclear tests by the Soviet Union. While fully appreciating that the latter development had put the government of the United States in a very difficult position, it expressed the hope that they would not find it necessary to embark on atmospheric tests.

The United States supported by the United Kingdom, having subsequently conducted numerous underground tests, stated its intention to proceed with tests in the atmosphere unless agreement was reached on the principle of international inspection. The C.C.I.A. Chairman and Director claimed that such action by the United States would almost surely lead to further and similar action by the Soviet Union, thus accelerating the armaments race and enlarging the risk of war with catastrophic destruction. When the United States announced the approximate date for the resumption of atmospheric tests the Director despatched a telegram to the President urging that the projected nuclear tests in the Pacific should not be conducted at this time in order to permit further opportunity to achieve a mutually acceptable treaty. Upon the actual resumption of testing, the C.C.I.A. Chairman associated himself with a statement by the Director made at the meeting of the U.S. Conference for the World Council of Churches wherein they quoted from an action by the W.C.C. Executive Committee in March 1962 urging all governments concerned:

Not to continue or resume the testing of nuclear weapons and, as a warrant of their good faith, to agree on a system of information and verification which will assure all parties that treaty commitments are being honoured.

The statement released at Buck Hill Falls also urged:

. . . further effort should be made to devise a graduated system of information and verification—a system which differentiates requirements in accordance with the degrees of difficulties in accurate detection. Such a system could rely on national devices in the several countries to detect those nuclear explosions which require no additional verification and, when additional verification is needed, to provide for it in a manner which will avoid to the greatest possible extent mutual frictions. Verification may well become more generally acceptable if extensive place is given to the services of technicians and scientists from non-aligned countries.

. . . all the governments concerned, keeping in mind the fateful import of decisions pertaining to nuclear weapons and testing, should be prepared to make concessions necessary to conclude a treaty which will reasonably assure all parties that commitments are being honoured. In the absence of such assurance, existing suspicions might indeed be increased; unverified accusations of treaty violations could lead to unwarranted retaliatory measures; and an unprepared world would thus be exposed to greater danger.

In looking to possible developments ahead, the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches "invited all Christians to fight frustration and defeatism; to persevere in patience and hope in spite of all setbacks; and to support by their prayers, attitudes and actions the endeavours of their churches in ecumenical fellowship to advance peace, freedom and justice between and among all nations and their anxious peoples". The officers of the World Council of Churches also released from Buck Hill Falls in April 1962 a statement wherein they again raised the question originally posed at New Haven in 1957:

We must ask whether any nation is justified in deciding on its own responsibility to conduct such tests, when the people of other nations in all parts of the world who have not agreed may have to bear the consequences.

They asked Member Churches to consider seriously the proposals looking toward the overcoming of the present deadlock which had been made by the Chairman and Director of the C.C.I.A.

Although disillusioned by past failures, Christians join the peoples of the world in continuing to look expectantly to the Geneva Conference on Disarmament and will pray for its success.

3. *Peaceful Uses of Outer Space*: The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which was established by the U.N. General Assembly in December 1959 and the membership of which was continued and expanded in December 1961, met at the New York headquarters 19-29 March 1962. In a concluding statement with which the Committee agreed, the Chairman *inter alia* noted that in their interventions many delegations had expressed deep satisfaction with the exchanges of messages between the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Khrushchev, and the President of the United States of America, Mr. Kennedy, on the prospects of development of concrete projects in the field of exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. For a detailed study of various proposals and suggestions, the Committee decided to set up two Sub-Committees, one "Scientific and Technical" and the other "Legal". The next session of the Committee will be convened in August or September of 1962.

The C.C.I.A. Executive Committee, meeting in August 1959, recognised that with respect to outer space the world today faces a situation similar to that which existed in 1945 when the power of the atom was first harnessed. If international controls had been

established at that time the difficulties now encountered might to a large extent have been avoided. The Executive Committee urged that:

... the positive efforts of the United Nations to meet these needs should be supported by all governments, especially those who have the largest experience in the problems of outer space. All governments should be prepared to make adjustments in order that international action may be equitable and effective.

At its meeting in February 1961, the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches stated:

If the perils and chaos resulting from man's invasion of outer space are to be avoided, the nations must seize every opportunity for peaceful co-operation and agreement. Military rivalries are too dangerous to project into space. The positive efforts of the United Nations to meet these needs call for firm and unflinching support.

4. *Representation of China in the United Nations:* The question of the representation of China in the United Nations was considered directly by the General Assembly without reference to a Committee. The Assembly decided that this constituted an important question and that any change in representation will therefore require a two-thirds vote. The draft resolution submitted by the U.S.S.R., which would have had the effect of seating representatives of the Government of the Peoples Republic of China in the organs of the United Nations, was defeated.

Over the past years, Christian agencies in various countries have devoted considerable attention to this problem. In July 1959, an issue of *C.C.I.A. BRIEF*, an occasional bulletin summarising background information, set forth the pros and cons of the argument and cited the position taken by some national Christian groups. C.C.I.A. officers have felt that there was no sufficient consensus on the political aspects of the China problem and have sought to assess opinions held by leaders within its constituency. The Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, meeting at St. Andrews, 16-24 August 1960, recorded the following minute as well as the observations by the Director of the C.C.I.A., which were included in the C.C.I.A. pre-Assembly memorandum:

The Committee has noted from the presentation of the paper and the debate on it that the measures therein proposed, especially in relation to disarmament and nuclear weapons testing, can be effectively applied only if the people and government of China are in a position to contribute to their formulation and application. The Central Committee requests the C.C.I.A. to continue the study and to help in the creation of conditions which will permit the 650 million people of China to share in the benefits and accept the responsibilities common to all members of the international community.

The following observations by the Director of the C.C.I.A. were also made part of the records of the Central Committee meeting:

1. The statement recognises as artificial and dangerous a situation where 650 million people are isolated from the rest of the world. The danger increases the longer the artificiality persists.

2. No adequate treaty on disarmament or the cessation of nuclear weapons testing is possible unless the government in effective power on the mainland of China is party thereto.
3. The statement implies that other governments should have diplomatic dealings with the government in effective power and does not imply that such dealings place upon that government a stamp of approval.
4. The people of China should be in a position to share in the benefits and accept the responsibilities common to all members of the international community. Both benefits and responsibilities should be stressed as important.
5. The situation in Tibet, the border dispute with India, the ideological conflict between Moscow and Peking about the desirability or inevitability of world war—these and other factors suggest the existence of conditions which militate against an immediate solution of the China problem. Nevertheless if the Central Committee at this time urges action which would be helpful in the creation of conditions favourable to the responsible participation of China in the international community, it will not only underscore the goal to be sought but will also voice a sense of urgency in encouraging measures to speed its achievement.

The question of fuller and responsible participation is a deeper issue than the acceptance or rejection of credentials in the United Nations.

The Report of the Committee on the C.C.I.A. at New Delhi in December 1961 stated:

The isolation and estrangement of the absent nations and a lack of balance within the organisation itself, are the unfortunate outcome of this situation. The outstanding instance is the People's Republic of China.

5. *The Congo*: The situation in the newly independent Republic of the Congo has continued critical since the summer of 1960 and events have been closely followed by C.C.I.A. officers as well as by officers of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service. At its meeting in St. Andrews, August 1960, the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee received a report by the mission sent to Leopoldville by the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council, and anticipates further information on the basis of first-hand observation at its next meeting in Paris, August 1962. The Executive Committee has recorded the following minute which is relevant to certain aspects of the Congo problem:

Where there is danger that the great powers will clash openly in new areas as in certain countries of emerging independence, every appropriate use of the United Nations should be sought whether in the form of a United Nations presence or of multilateral programmes of economic and technical assistance.

Since the beginning of the crisis, the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council (now the Division of World Mission and Evangelism) have undertaken substantial programmes of relief and technical assistance in the Congo. On behalf of the two parent bodies, C.C.I.A. officers have kept in close touch and frequently consulted with members of the U.N. Secretariat in charge of the United Nations Civilian Operations in the Congo.

6. *Laos*: Because of the increased tension and the threat of enlarged conflict in Laos, reference is here made to steps previously taken under the auspices of the C.C.I.A. On 20 April 1961, the C.C.I.A. Director addressed a telegram to officials of the fourteen governments which had been represented at the 1954 Conference in Geneva stating:

Prompted by our concern for peace with justice and freedom we urge after consultation with colleagues abroad that every effort be made to secure an immediate cease-fire in Laos verified by International Control Commission and followed by fourteen power Geneva Conference.

When the Conference on Laos convened in Geneva, 12 May 1961, the Director of the C.C.I.A. sent from Geneva a letter to the co-chairmen of the Conference, the Rt. Hon. Earl of Home, P.C., United Kingdom Delegation, and Minister Andrei Gromyko, U.S.S.R. Delegation, stating in part:

We recognise that the complexity of the Laotian situation and the competing interests that play into it do not make your task an easy one to accomplish. Nevertheless, I venture to reflect the widely-held conviction that agreement should be attainable on a provisional government free from the pressures of partisan forces on either side of our unhappily divided world. With even a meagre beginning of stability, the way should be open for the people of Laos and the government of their choice to move responsibly in the international community without incrimination from powerful governments which have hitherto been seeking to impose their control. Any economic or material assistance that may be needed should, if at all possible, be mediated through the United Nations.

A copy of this letter was also sent to the heads of all other delegations to the Conference. The suggestions therein advanced continue to offer promising opportunities for at least provisional solutions.

In view of the apparently increased threats to peace in the area, the officers of the C.C.I.A. issued the following statement on 18 May 1962:

LAOS

The U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. have agreed to work for a neutral government in Laos, and we, the officers of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, call upon all parties to refrain from fighting or military support so that their purpose can be speedily and soundly attained.

Since the Geneva Conference established an International Control Commission for the area, we urge that it should be fully used in order to bring the state of war in Laos to an end.

Finally, the machinery of the United Nations should be put on a stand-by basis, so that, if conditions do deteriorate, the Security Council can be convened and other appropriate action taken.

Kenneth G. Grubb (Chairman)
O. Frederick Nolde (Director)

7. *Other Specific Situations*: Various other situations have continued to command the attention of C.C.I.A. officers. Mention is here made of a limited number.

Formal action on Berlin-Germany by the World Council of Churches which was taken at its Central Committee meeting in Rhodes in August 1959 continues to be relevant although obviously not inclusive. The Central Committee agreed to adopt the following minute on Berlin:

The Central Committee has received the report on C.C.I.A. procedures in relation to the problem of Berlin-Germany-Europe. It notes particularly that the Chairman and Director proceeded to Geneva in order to be on the scene at the time of the Foreign Ministers' Conference and, with the C.C.I.A. Representative in Europe, established contacts, whether by letter or in personal conversation, with the chief participants and their assistants.

The Central Committee expresses its general approval of the letter addressed to the Foreign Ministers, the text of which is here recorded, and requests the officers of the C.C.I.A. to keep this matter continually under attention:

As officers of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, we have come to Geneva on the occasion of the Foreign Ministers' Conference to symbolise the concern of Christians in many parts of the world—Protestant, Orthodox, and Anglican—over the problem of Berlin and Germany in the context of the total international situation. It has been our practice for many years to be on the scene of such conferences as this.

We well appreciate the difficulties which confront you. In seeking to relieve tension and to promote peace, it is at the same time necessary to heed the claims of justice and freedom. We do not presume to suggest formulas to resolve the dilemmas which are here posed. Yet we can confidently reflect the cautious hope of Christian people that progress toward needed solutions will be evidently made and that at a minimum the existing situation will not be allowed to deteriorate. It is our particular anxiety that any agreements reached shall ensure the exercise of commonly accepted human rights, including freedom to manifest religion or belief in teaching, worship, practice, and observance.

We would like to assure you that Christians everywhere are praying Almighty God to grant you wisdom, patience and strength for your task.

In early September 1961, the C.C.I.A. Director flew to Berlin for informal consultations with leaders in the eastern and western sectors of the city.

The Committee on the C.C.I.A. at the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches in New Delhi, after extensive discussion of the Berlin issue, agreed on a set of general principles which might be a guide to nations in situations of this kind:

- (a) Any attempt to change an unsatisfactory situation by force must be opposed;
- (b) The churches have a clear duty to issue a solemn warning that any nation which deliberately embarks on a course of action bound to raise tension must be condemned;
- (c) Settlements should involve equitable concessions from both sides;
- (d) There should be a readiness to accept provisional settlements when final solutions cannot now be achieved;
- (e) The world must learn to live patiently with problems for which at the moment no satisfactory solutions are possible.

Within a few minutes after the cease-fire had been effected in Algeria the C.C.I.A. Director addressed to Pasteur Charles Westphal, President of the French Protestant Federation, the following cable:

We associate ourselves with your prayers of gratitude for agreement on the cease-fire in Algeria and of intercession that peace and justice may in fact come to prevail.

Stepped up acts of terrorism indicate that the truce at best is uneasy and that renewed effort is demanded to reach an adequate solution of the Algerian problem in the framework of the international community.

Following action by the Indian Government to take over the enclaves of Goa, Diu and Damao, previously held by Portugal, the C.C.I.A. initiated an exchange of views among church leaders in various countries with a view to learning from what had transpired any lessons that might be helpful in approaching similar situations in the future.

As the problems attaching to Western New Guinea-West Irian grew more tense, memoranda were sent to church leaders in the Netherlands, Indonesia and Australia designed to explore possibilities of a solution in a manner which would encourage Christians in any one country to think not only of the issue itself but of Christians in the other countries who were confronted by the same issue. The memoranda which were prepared by way of response in each of the three countries were then made available to the other two on a confidential basis, and informal contact was maintained with appropriate officials as the United Nations directly or indirectly lent its good offices to facilitate a commonly acceptable solution.

B. Human Rights and Religious Liberty

One of the important aims of the C.C.I.A. is "the encouragement of respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, special attention being given to religious liberty". The contribution of the C.C.I.A. in this field is two fold: it supports the development of international standards and international safeguards to defend basic human values and it seeks to assist in bringing domestic constitutions as well as laws and administrative practices into conformity with an accepted international standard. Within this framework C.C.I.A. resources are made available in a number of situations where religious liberty or other basic human rights are threatened or violated.

1. *International Standards and International Action*: The report of the Committee on the C.C.I.A., approved in substance by the Third Assembly of the W.C.C. at New Delhi says:

The protection of human rights by international instruments has grown in more recent developments to be a fundamental concern of international law and order. It has been the constant endeavour of the C.C.I.A. to urge governments to implement the standards proclaimed in

the Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations and to assist in the work, yet to be completed, of elaborating covenants by which all states will undertake to assure civil and political as well as economic, social and cultural rights. International efforts to advance the status of women are also followed with care. The Committee approves this work and asks the C.C.I.A. to continue with it.

Within this broad mandate the following problems require continuous attention on the part of the C.C.I.A.:

(a) *Draft International Covenants on Human Rights*

Since 1954, the two draft Covenants—one on Civil and Political Rights and the other on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights—originally prepared by the Commission on Human Rights, have been under consideration by the Third Committee of the U.N. General Assembly. All substantive articles have now been revised and approved by the Third Committee for inclusion in the proposed instruments. After consideration of any new substantive articles that may be proposed, the Third Committee will begin consideration of articles on implementation. Drawing attention to the importance of the task lying ahead, the Chairman of the Third Committee said:

The debate (on implementation) will provide an acid test for the sincerity of governments. For in order to implement the Covenants on Human Rights, States Parties must accept a positive commitment to ensure and protect, separately and jointly, the enjoyment by their citizens of the rights guaranteed in the two international instruments.

As early as 1952, the C.C.I.A. Executive had stressed the need for effective measures of implementation in a resolution which:

Expresses the opinion that, as a step toward a more adequate system for the protection of human rights through international and national action than is now possible, the Covenants should recognise the right of individual petitions and provide for petitioning by non-governmental organisations and individuals under appropriate safeguards, whether on the national or international level, in order that human rights may become a reality for all people.

While regional institutions, such as the European Convention on Human Rights, have been created and represent a significant advance in the protection of human rights, the establishment and acceptance by the international community as a whole of an effective machinery for the protection of human rights depends on the development of a common international ethos. As the report of the New Delhi Committee on the C.C.I.A. points out:

Diversities of religion, culture and tradition, apparently so great between the main regions of the world, do not exclude the existence of a unified set of values. . . . Christians have a special opportunity and duty to contribute to their articulation and development.

Not unmindful of the conditions under which the elaboration of the Covenants is progressing only at a very slow pace, the C.C.I.A. maintains that every effort should be made to complete as soon as possible adequate drafts, including measures for effective implementation.

Other draft international instruments are currently before the U.N. General Assembly for its consideration. Reference is made here to the draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum and the draft Convention on Freedom of Information, the elaboration of which will call for continued attention on the part of C.C.I.A. officers.

(b) *U.N. Commission on Human Rights*

The current programmes of activities of the Commission on Human Rights and of its sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities are being followed closely. While the limitations of effective inter-governmental action in the field of human rights are recognised, periodic reports, advisory services, regional seminars and studies of specific rights or groups of rights provide opportunities to promote respect for and observance of international standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Of particular concern to the C.C.I.A. is the question of a set of *draft Principles on Freedom and Non-Discrimination in Matters of Religious Rights and Practices*, now under consideration by the Commission on Human Rights. Annual C.C.I.A. reports, since 1955, have dealt with this question in its earlier stages. Mr. A. Krishnaswami of India, serving as Special Rapporteur, concluded his Study of Discrimination in Matters of Religious Rights and Practices with certain specific suggestions. Subsequently, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination prepared the draft Principles and transmitted them to the Human Rights Commission. In 1960, the Human Rights Commission requested the Secretary-General to submit the draft text to Member States for their comments. At its session this year, 19 March-14 April 1962, the Commission on Human Rights held its first substantive debate on this item. While there was consensus that, if the Principles were formally adopted, it should be in the form of a U.N. declaration or resolution, members of the Commission expressed conflicting views as to whether the concept of religion or belief should be explicitly set forth in the proposed document. The Commission revised and adopted five preambular paragraphs; however, dissenting votes were recorded in the adoption of a new clause stating that "religion, for any one who professes it, is a fundamental element in his conception of life."

The C.C.I.A. has been concerned, from the outset, that the draft Principles, if officially promulgated by the U.N., should reflect in balanced, inclusive and articulated fashion the essentials of religious freedom. In statements made before the Commission on Human Rights, officers of the C.C.I.A. have warned particularly against the danger that the Principles may be erroneously interpreted as setting forth a full elaboration of what is involved in the standard

of religious freedom proclaimed in Article 18 of the Universal Declaration.

The Statement on Religious Liberty (Annex II), adopted by the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches at New Delhi, which stresses the distinctive Christian basis for religious liberty and recognises Article 18 of the Universal Declaration as an acceptable standard "always provided that it be given a comprehensive interpretation", was transmitted to all members of the Commission on Human Rights. The Secretary of the C.C.I.A. in New York stated in the course of the general debate that the draft Principles "if they are to serve their purpose to the fullest, should constantly keep before those whose responsibility it is to eradicate discrimination, the internationally accepted standard of the Universal Declaration".

The difficult task in which the Commission on Human Rights is engaged may well constitute an important segment of the legal history of Article 18 of the Universal Declaration. As it follows these developments, the C.C.I.A. will find guidance in the positions reflected in the New Delhi Statement on Religious Liberty, as well as in further study of these problems by Christians within the ecumenical fellowship.

(c) *U.N. Commission on the Status of Women*

The C.C.I.A. has continued to follow closely the activities of the Commission on the Status of Women. In consultation with the Division of World Mission and Evangelism and the Department on Co-operation of Men and Women in Church, Family and Society, arrangements were made for the C.C.I.A. to be represented by observers at the Sixteenth Session of the U.N. Commission, 19 March-6 April, 1962. Likewise, arrangements have been sought to have observers attend meetings of regional seminars dealing with the specific aspects of the rights of women.

Among the problems dealt with by the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women such questions as the access of women to education and various aspects of the status of women in private law are of particular concern to Christians. The work of individual Divisions and Departments of the World Council of Churches is assisting in the development of distinctive Christian approaches to problems of family life in rapidly changing societies. As a means to ensure greater stability of family life, particularly where it is threatened by social or legal discrimination against women, the C.C.I.A. encourages the acceptance of international non-discriminatory standards and the development of non-discriminatory legal measures.

Thus, C.C.I.A. representatives have followed the preparation by the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women of a *draft Convention on Marriage*, which is now before the General Assembly for its

consideration. At the Sixteenth Session of the General Assembly, the Third Committee revised and adopted three substantive articles providing that: (1) no marriage shall be legally entered into without the full and free consent of both parties; (2) states shall take legislative action to specify a minimum age of marriage; and (3) all marriages shall be registered by the competent authority.

Without commitment as to detailed formulation of these provisions, C.C.I.A. officers have indicated general support for the objectives sought by the draft convention and will follow again this question at the Seventeenth Session of the General Assembly.

2. *National Situations*: Another task of the C.C.I.A. in the field of human rights and religious liberty is to serve Christians in their own national situations, including various forms of advice and assistance.

(a) *Constitutional Developments*

The C.C.I.A. continues to stress the importance of bringing domestic constitutions into harmony with international standards of human rights. It is worth noting, for instance, that the constitutions of sixteen new countries—which were formerly French territories—refer to the standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration. C.C.I.A. officers continue to assemble material on constitutional provisions for the safeguard of religious liberty, and to make it available to Christian leaders concerned with developments in their own countries or territories. Consultations on a number of specific issues, by correspondence or through personal contacts, have taken place with church leaders and government officials. By way of illustration, recent developments in Burma, the Congo, the Sudan, and Pakistan have been referred to C.C.I.A. officers for advice.

(b) *Violations of Religious Liberty*

The assistance of the C.C.I.A. continues to be sought in a number of situations where religious or related rights are threatened or violated. Such violations may result from the existence of discriminatory laws or from discrimination in administrative practices. Issues involving, for example, the seizure of church property, restrictions of normal church or missionary activities, problems of religious education, arrest and detention of church or missionary leaders, have often been referred to C.C.I.A. officers. Procedures for remedial action necessarily depend on the nature of each specific situation. Within the limits of available resources, C.C.I.A. officers seek to verify the accuracy of reported violations, to consult with Christian leaders close to the situations involved, as well as with officials of the governments concerned.

The C.C.I.A. and the W.C.C. Secretariat for religious liberty have co-operated in securing information on developments in a

number of specific situations and close contacts are maintained with legal experts as, for instance, in Italy and Spain.

While detailed report is here inadvisable, C.C.I.A. officers have been asked to assist, whether by direct action or in advisory capacity, in relation to religious freedom issues in Spain, Colombia, Mexico, Tunisia, the Sudan, South West Africa, Nepal, and Rumania.

(c) Problems of Race Relations

The Christian position on race relations was expressed in 1954 by the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches, which declared "its conviction that any form of segregation based on race, colour, or ethnic origin is contrary to the Gospel, and is incompatible with the Christian doctrine of man and with the nature of the Church of Christ". The Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches at New Delhi, reminding the Churches of that declaration urged them "to act more resolutely than they have heretofore to renounce all forms of segregation or discrimination and to work for their abolition within their own life and within society". C.C.I.A. officers have kept government officials informed of the views expressed in these and other ecumenical statements, particularly in connection with United Nations debates on situations involving problems of race relations. On the other hand, C.C.I.A. officers have reserved the Commission's position with regard to specific political solutions adopted by the United Nations on such questions as the race conflict in South Africa. Such an approach seems advisable in order not to jeopardise action under way within the ecumenical fellowship.

Situations in Angola, Central and East Africa, South West Africa, Algeria, which involve problems of group relations, as well as developments in the U.S.A., are kept under review by the C.C.I.A. Executive Committee.

C. Advancement of Dependent Peoples

The welfare and advancement of the peoples in dependent territories form another major concern of the C.C.I.A. in its work at the inter-governmental level. This task grows out of ecumenical judgments about the dangers and responsibilities involved in the colonial relationships, and the concrete witness provided by Christian missions in non-self-governing territories. The work of the C.C.I.A. is guided by the aim of its Charter: to further the "acceptance by all nations of the obligation to promote to the utmost the well-being of dependent peoples including their advance towards self-government and the development of their free political institutions".

The pursuit of this objective has never been regarded in C.C.I.A. circles as having its primary focus on action at the inter-governmental

level, for the essence of this concern is that there should be *voluntary* acceptance of the above-mentioned obligation by the governments and peoples directly concerned. Consequently, the heart of ecumenical action in this area is seen in the efforts of churches at the national level, both in the countries which administer dependencies and in the dependent territories, and particularly in the contacts between churches in countries involved in the colonial relationship. Expressions of world-wide Christian interest in these matters can serve as a highly important stimulus and corrective to one-sided points of view. But the main front for action is at the national level.

An increasing amount of attention is being devoted, primarily by the officers of the C.C.I.A. in London, to contacts with the colonial offices of the metropolitan powers and with national commissions in these countries. Attention is also devoted to inter-governmental aspects of the colonial question as reflected in U.N. debates and procedures, to indicate the broad principles of ecumenical debates and procedures, to indicate the broad principles of ecumenical concern and to keep missionary leaders and churchmen in the countries concerned posted on developments. Most of the new Members in the organisation are newly independent, and have a sense of particular interest in the attainment of independence in the remaining non-self-governing territories. The "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on 14 December 1960 by a vote of 89 to 0 with 9 abstentions, gave new impetus to the drive to wind up the present phase of decolonisation. The substantive clauses of the Declaration, which "proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations", state:

1. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.
2. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right, they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.
3. Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.
4. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.
5. Immediate steps shall be taken, in trust and non-self-governing territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.

6. Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.
7. All states shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the present Declaration on the basis of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of all states and respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples and their territorial integrity.

It is evident that political colonialism of the older type is in a phase of rapid transition, as dependent territories attain self-rule and independence. One result of this historic process has been to bring the continent of Africa on to the international stage in a more direct manner than ever before. Twenty-six of the Members added to the U.N. during the past seven years are African, with Sierra Leone, Mauritania and Tanganyika being admitted during the year under review. The continent which largely stood apart has come to the forefront of U.N. attention and concern. Issues in the rapidly evolving African scene present urgent challenges to the international community and particularly to the economically more developed countries. Likewise, the leaders of the new African states provide new factors in international considerations of issues in other parts of the world. The United Nations has become more of a genuine cross-section of the contemporary world.

Another result of the rapid application of self-determination to dependencies of the traditional type has been to bring issues of economic, social and political developments to the forefront. Many students of the N.S.G.T.s in this rapidly evolving situation are concerned over weaknesses in the preparation—economic, social, educational, political—for the exercise of self-determination. C.C.I.A. representatives, welcoming the acceleration of developments at the political level, share this concern over the need for greater progress in regard to the foundations of free and durable political institutions. As the “dependent peoples” sector of international affairs is reduced, there is consequently need for a corresponding increase in the sector of international assistance for economic and social development. It is clear that “decolonisation” is not more than a partial answer to the full well-being of peoples emerging from the dependent relationship. C.C.I.A. representatives have been gratified by the increasing attention being devoted in inter-governmental circles to the pressing needs of the newly independent countries. A whole range of international responsibilities need to be faced if many of the new states are to become viable and stable members of the world community.

The Committee on C.C.I.A. of the New Delhi Assembly of the W.C.C. made the following observations on problems of political development:

The mid-twentieth century has seen the emergence of many nations from a state of political subjection by alien powers to a status of political

independence. We rejoice in this. We note, however, that there are nations and people still under foreign political domination. Such domination, recurring in human history, is not the result exclusively of any one particular political system. Wherever it occurs and under whatever system of political life, and wherever the consent of the governed is spurned and their welfare subordinated to the interests of the ruling power, this is unjust and the Christian conscience condemns it.

Both in the interests of human justice and international peace the transfer of political power to those to whom it should belong must be made without self-serving delay. We recognise that problems exist where a people has not been sufficiently prepared to assume the responsibilities of political independence. In such cases the process of necessary preparation must be greatly accelerated. To eliminate ambiguities in the role of ruling powers and to expedite the achievement of independence, it is desirable that international assistance through agencies of the United Nations be associated with such a process.

Where other factors exist, such as the presence of ethnic or racial minorities, sufficient guarantees for the protection of the rights of these minorities should be assured by the peoples achieving independence. Where history has thrown two or more races or religious groups together in the same country, as the total welfare of all such people can be secured only through the mutual acceptance of each other as citizens of a common country and members of a common nation, it is necessary that no single group seek to perpetuate political advantage for itself at the cost of justice for all. While legitimate fears of minorities need to be allayed, no minority should be vested with such power of veto as to deny the rights of the majority and the welfare of the whole community.

Developing nations have to contend with many difficulties. Divisive tendencies arising from traditional patterns of life are a serious difficulty. In such a context, nationalism, cherished and fostered as bringing cohesion in the life of the peoples, has a creative role to play. On the other hand, there is the danger that it may act as an impediment to creating a sense of community with neighbouring nations. Furthermore, when in the general desire to create a sense of national identity, nationalism is confounded with a spurious revival of old customs, the latter becomes an enemy of progress.

It must be recognised that in the world of our day the inter-dependence of nations is a reality. The ideal that the Christian seeks, along with all those interested in the promotion of human welfare, is a community of nations wherein each nation can develop its own life only in the context of an active and just international association.

1. *Trust Territories*: With the attainment of independence by Tanganyika in December 1961 and by Western Samoa in January 1962 the number of Trust Territories under U.N. supervision, originally eleven, was reduced to four. And the prospective termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for Ruanda-Urundi would reduce the number to three: New Guinea and Nauru under Australian administration and the Strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under U.S. administration. Thus the work of the Trusteeship Council approaches completion, though the final stage may be protracted.

C.C.I.A. representatives have continued to follow the meetings of the Trusteeship Council, in keeping with ecumenical support for international review of the colonial relationship. During the past

year particular attention has been paid to the situation in Ruanda and Urundi, beset by turbulent conditions. No formal representations were made on this problem, although officers of the C.C.I.A. have kept in touch with church leaders expert on the complex and changing situation, to be alert to any clear call for constructive action. C.C.I.A. officers have served a liaison function for ecumenical relief agencies in relation to the problems of refugees and threatening famine. The issue of the international status of South West Africa, a League of Nations "C" Mandate held by the Union of South Africa, has also been kept in mind. C.C.I.A. officers have consulted informally with members of the Committee on South West Africa on certain aspects of the situation involving church and missionary groups in the territory.

2. *Non-Self-Governing Territories*: The majority of dependent people, formally recognised as such, live in dependencies outside the Trusteeship System. The number of territories on which reports concerning economic, social and education conditions are submitted by the Administering Authorities to the U.N. Secretary-General is currently reduced to some fifty territories with a combined population of more than fifty-five million. This total, however, does not include the overseas territories of Portugal, since the latter maintains that these territories do not come under the N.S.G.T. category and hence no obligation to submit information to the U.N. is recognised. Spain, which took a somewhat similar position, agreed during the Fifteenth Session of the U.N. General Assembly to submit information on her African territories.

The U.N. Committee on Information from N.S.G.T.s focuses each year on one of its three areas of interest: economic, social and educational conditions in the territories. The focus in 1961 was on social conditions, such as social aspects of urban and rural development, community development, levels of living, labour problems, racial discrimination, juvenile delinquency and public health. An important new development was the voluntary submission by the U.K., which administers the majority of remaining territories designated as N.S.G.T.s, of information on political and constitutional developments. This move, which went beyond the requirements of the Charter, was seen as a step in positive co-operation with the Committee on Information.

Another important and more publicised development was the establishment by the U.N. General Assembly of a Special Committee of Seventeen to "examine the application of the Declaration (on Colonialism), to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration, and to report to the General Assembly". This Special Committee is giving voice to the anti-colonial sentiment held by the great majority of U.N. Members, at least in regard to dependencies administered

by other countries, and helps to accelerate the pressures for prompt emancipation.

In their contacts at the inter-governmental level, C.C.I.A. officers have called attention to some of the broader problems of the N.S.G.T.s. Section IV at the Evanston Assembly warned against new forms of imperialism and the obstacle to international co-operation posed by the "self-sufficient attitude of nationalism". The Section stated:

The exploitation of one people by another, in any form, is evil and unjustifiable. Those countries which administer non-self-governing territories have a special obligation so to promote the educational, economic, social and political advancement of dependent peoples that they may be enabled to play their full part in the international community. . . . In the new context of our age, relations between people hitherto "subject" and "ruling" should be one of partnership and co-operation.

This expression of ecumenical concern reaffirms the basic approach sought by the C.C.I.A.

3. *The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland*: Constitutional uncertainties have persisted throughout this year in the Federation and in two of its constituent territories. The Constitutional Review Conference in London at the end of 1960 adjourned consideration of the future structure of the Federation itself to permit progress to be first made on the constitution of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia respectively.

Agreement could not be secured between the leaders of the parties in Northern Rhodesia, and the British Government exercised its authority to make its own decision. The proposals thus promulgated have been subject to various modifications in the course of the year, and it is intended to hold the first elections under Northern Rhodesia's new constitution before the end of 1962. The extent to which the existing parties will participate in these elections, the degree to which they will prove workable and their effect in putting political power into African hands remain uncertain. They are designed to set a premium on inter-racial co-operation, and if this proves unrealistic the problem may require a further attempt at solution.

The representatives of the political parties in Southern Rhodesia, in conference in London in the autumn of 1961, provisionally agreed on the outlines of a new constitution, providing for African representation in the legislature although in a minority position. On subsequent reflection African leaders felt bound to repudiate the London plan and campaign against it. It was submitted to a referendum of the existing electorate and approved in July 1961 by a two to one majority.

The constitutional problems of Southern Rhodesia have since been brought before the Trusteeship Council of the U.N. by a

resolution whose sponsors asked the Committee to consider whether the territory has attained a full measure of self-government, and asserted that the great majority of the population had had no opportunity to express their views on the new constitution. The Trusteeship Committee resolved by a majority vote to institute a U.N. enquiry into the situation in Southern Rhodesia and this was in due course confirmed by the Assembly.

Meanwhile in August 1961 Nyasaland held its first elections under its new constitution and the Malawi Congress Party of Dr. Hastings Banda, pledged to end the Federal association of the three territories, won an overwhelming victory.

In these complex events the churches in the three territories and in the United Kingdom have been in varying degrees concerned to play a constructive role in securing just and acceptable solutions. The officers of C.C.I.A. have followed developments closely and by personal contacts and correspondence have attempted to assist the churches and political leaders in their task. While attitudes and prejudices continue to fluctuate, and solutions of a permanent nature remain so difficult to attain, the problems of this part of Africa will continue to lay claim to the constant attention of C.C.I.A.

4. *Angola*: The outbreak of violence in Angola and its political consequences occasioned a statement of the Chairman and Director of the C.C.I.A. on 5 June 1961 calling attention to certain general utterances of the W.C.C. and C.C.I.A. in the past and suggested their relevance in this case. It included the following:

In face of any refusal to recognise for the people of Angola the right to determine their own political future, we say: "The legitimate right of the self-determination of peoples must be recognised. Specific assurance of independence or self-government should be given and administering authorities should take reasonable risks in speeding progress towards this goal."

In face of every failure to build the competence necessary for independence or self-government, we say: "When nations are still subject to minority or foreign rule, they must be allowed to move swiftly but with adequate preparation to a form of government in which persons of whatever racial background have their rightful place."

In face of reported violence, compounded in its severity by acts of retribution, we say to all involved and especially to those who have been party to terrorism and murder: "Christian concern for the worth of man involved insistence on respect for the Rule of Law, as essential to a just society. This includes freedom from arbitrary arrests, an independent judiciary and public trial, the right of *habeas corpus* and all that is involved in equality before the law for all persons and all communities."

The Executive Committee of the W.C.C. immediately afterwards adopted a resolution which included the following:

- (i) The Executive Committee of the W.C.C. deplores the mounting evidence of a rapidly deteriorating situation as a result of which large numbers of Angolans are being deprived of life and liberty;

- (ii) appeals to the Government of Portugal in the name of humanity and of the Christian principles so long professed in Portugal, to refrain from deliberate actions involving the death and maiming of thousands of Africans, including women and children, and the attack on those with education and gifts of leadership, as well as the widespread destruction of property;
- (iv) associates itself with the statement issued by the officers of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs on 5 June 1961 which drew attention to the need for the rapid training of indigenous leadership and the establishment of the rule of law;
- (vii) requests its member churches of whose deep concern it has been made aware, to press upon their governments the urgency of the situation, and to remember constantly in prayer their fellow-Christians in both Portugal and her overseas provinces, and all those involved in the present emergency.

The matter came before the Third Assembly of the W.C.C. at New Delhi and a motion was passed, after prolonged debate, by so narrow a majority that the Assembly took three further actions, approved *nemine contradicente*.

- (i) It noted and associated itself with the following observation by its Committee on International Affairs:

“The Committee recognises from the debate that the Assembly as a whole has a deep concern regarding the serious situation in Angola. It believes that the debate and the close vote showed both anxiety lest nothing be said by the Assembly on this important matter and reluctance to take an isolated action against a single nation when there are other very serious situations which claim attention.”

- (ii) It associated itself with the two earlier statements, made in June 1961 by the officers of the C.C.I.A. and the Executive Committee of the W.C.C. respectively.
- (iii) It formally remitted the question to the officers of the C.C.I.A. “for further consideration and urgent action”.

In consequence, the officers of C.C.I.A. reported by letter to the Portuguese Government the relevant proceedings of the Third Assembly and added their conviction:

. . . that a policy of steady and speedy growth towards a representative and autonomous government of Angola by Angolans is the only path to peace with justice, and we trust that an assurance to this effect may soon be given so as to satisfy the peaceful evolution of the aspirations of the people of Angola.

Meanwhile C.C.I.A. officers had supplied facilities whereby evidence of the situation in Angola in the hands of missionary societies working in Angola should be made available at the United Nations and to the Commission of Inquiry set up by the International Labour Office to investigate a complaint that Portugal was contravening the Convention on Abolition of Forced Labour in the territory. At the same time means were sought to understand the problems and policies of the Portuguese Government and the purposes of those involved in the revolt. In the light of information the officers continue to seek ways of action which have prospect of reducing the conflict and opening up hopes for real advance in

the territory. An edition of "C.C.I.A. Brief" in May 1962 was devoted to a summary of available information of the actions of the UN and Christian agencies.

D. Economic and Social Development

During the past decade, the C.C.I.A. has given major attention to the question of more adequate international technical and financial assistance for the low-income societies in their struggle to modernise their economies, achieve higher standards of living and establish the material foundations of freedom. The issue has been seen as a challenge to social justice and opportunity for constructive international co-operation. Beginning with a 1951 "Statement on Technical Assistance Programmes", setting forth seven requirements for effective international aid, the C.C.I.A. Executive has repeatedly stressed the need for more generous, imaginative, and concerted international action, if the war for development was to be won. The expansion of multilateral and bilateral assistance schemes has been urged and welcomed, and their better correlation strongly advocated. In addition to the maintenance of contacts and representational activities at the headquarters level, during the past year it was possible for the Executive Secretary to confer with several UN Resident Representatives in South East Asia, on problems of mutual concern.

At the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches, meeting in New Delhi in November-December 1961, the Section on Service pointed out that "the new nations and their existing political order depend upon their success in achieving rapid economic progress to match the expectations of their peoples." Along with this implicit warning, the Assembly as a whole epitomised the challenge to positive co-operation in this paragraph of its "Appeal to All Governments and Peoples":

There is a great opportunity for constructive action in the struggle for world development. To share the benefits of civilisation with the whole of humanity is a noble and attainable objective. To press the war against poverty, disease, exploitation, and ignorance calls for greater sacrifice and for a far greater commitment of scientific, educational, and material resources than hitherto. In this common task, let the peoples find a positive programme for peace, a moral equivalent for war.

1. *An International Strategy of Development:* C.C.I.A. concerns in this area, at the inter-governmental level, have focused increasingly on the need for a more dynamic and rational correlation of the various multilateral and bilateral undertakings, which could enlist more vigorous public support and make a more effective impact on development problems. C.C.I.A. statements since 1952, reinforced by the statement commended by the W.C.C. Central Committee in 1958, have stressed longer-range planning, a better integration of programmes, and more adequate evaluation of them against the background of unmet needs. Informal

representations have been made in this connection at successive sessions of the U.N. General Assembly. It has been argued that the United Nations has an obligation, beyond its commitments in providing multilateral assistance, to review and help to correlate the multiplicity of bilateral and regional schemes. In short, the claims of an overall strategy of development have been pressed. Initial steps in this direction, such as reports on the various programmes and ECOSOC appraisal of future programmes, the strengthening of the regional economic commissions, and the emphasis on economic and social projections as aids to planning, have been encouraged. But the gap remaining between these steps and a genuine strategy of development has also been pointed out.

The Commission, at its meeting in Bangalore in November 1961, brought together the principal considerations previously advanced and certain additional considerations requiring current emphasis, in a statement on "Elements of a Strategy of Development", which was approved in substance by the Commission. The W.C.C. Assembly Committee on C.C.I.A. subsequently reinforced the C.C.I.A. action by summarising a number of the major points in its own report to the Assembly. The section of the C.C.I.A. statement dealing with implications for Christian action has been referred to national commissions and councils and ecumenical agencies concerned with operational programmes, such as the W.C.C. Division of Inter-Church Aid, World Service and Refugees and the Division of World Mission and Evangelism. The section of the statement bearing on concerns at the inter-governmental level, which provides contemporary guidance for C.C.I.A. representations, covers the following eleven points:

The claims of justice, humanity, and indeed of order call for a more dynamic and coherent strategy of development, a world-wide concerted effort to help the economically less developed peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America achieve more decent material conditions of life. In our time God has given the nations the resources to remove from all mankind the burdens of massive poverty, ill-health and illiteracy. This gift poses a corresponding obligation on the nations to co-operate in a really effective struggle for world development. While significant beginnings have been made, more vigorous, intelligent, and dedicated action is called for. A more adequate strategy of development should include the following elements:

1. *The Tempo of Development*: Both the less developed and more developed countries should regard the rising expectations of the peoples, and the pressures generated by them, as a positive challenge, a creative opportunity. The ferments, the discontents, can contribute to economic and social advance, if given constructive outlets in time; they can become destructive, if frustrated by weak and tardy development efforts. Therefore, due regard for the tempo and scope of development efforts is essential to an adequate strategy.
2. *Balanced Development*: The various aspects of development need to be seen and dealt with in their inter-relationship. Thus, training should be related to job opportunities and emergent needs. Agricultural development should be linked with agrarian reform, where unjust

forms of land tenure prevail. Urban development is a necessary complement, as people move from the villages to the cities. Community development through co-operatives and the like merit attention. Public health programmes which reduce death rates and thus tend to accentuate population pressures should be balanced by intensified programmes to increase food production as well as programmes to extend family planning. To achieve a sound overall balance in development requires a considerable amount of planning, whatever be the means chosen for this purpose.

3. *People and Development*: The most abundant resource in the low income societies is their manpower. Development projects in which manpower forms the largest component are frequently better fitted to the immediate needs of these societies than more costly Western techniques. The simpler improvements which benefit the masses of the people should not be neglected for the sake of more dramatic innovations. It is highly important that development undertakings bring early returns in improved standards of living, and thus enhance the incentives for further development. A sound strategy must be close to the hearts and lives of the common people.
4. *Training*: Training of all types is an urgent priority, since it is essential for the employment of new techniques. A great need in the developing countries and particularly the newly independent nations, is the training, in special institutes and on the job, of administrators and managers as well as technicians at different levels. Training in skills should be complemented by education affecting attitudes, for a spirit of public service is essential to effective development. In addition to a broad attack on illiteracy, adult education is needed to promote the acceptance of change and informed consumer demands, new attitudes toward time and work, and new understanding of the importance of the quality of family life.
5. *Research*: The more developed and less developed countries need to co-operate in more intensive research on particular problems of development in low-income societies. Such problems include the economic conversion of brackish or sea water, various aspects of tropical agriculture, the production of synthetic foods, the discovery of better adapted methods of family planning.
6. *Trade*: International trade must serve as the mainstay for developing countries in acquiring the machines and services they need, as well as for repaying international loans. Co-operation thus far has focused mainly on diversification and improvement of production. The diversification and improvement of economic demand in the industrialised economies, through consumer education, the reduction of tariffs and the like, and a closer relationship between production and marketing merit attention.
7. *Price Fluctuations*: Another urgent issue affecting trade is the need to reduce the effects of fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities on which the trade of less developed countries mainly depends. While the technical aspects of this question lie outside the competence of the churches, the need for effective action, whether by some insurance scheme or by other means should be stressed.
8. *Trade for Consumption*: Trade among the developing countries also deserves more attention, not as yet for the purchase of industrial equipment, but rather for improving levels of consumption through a rational division of labour. The possibilities of regional trade agreements or common markets should be explored.
9. *International Assistance*: A larger amount of external assistance is an essential element in a more effective strategy. The World Council of

Churches Central Committee said in 1958 that devoting at least one per cent. of national income to this purpose would make the picture more hopeful. This short-range target has now been supported by the U.N. General Assembly and it remains a useful immediate goal. But the struggle for development, like other forms of struggle, cannot be won cheaply. Delay in mounting adequate aid programmes may require a higher target for a hopeful outcome.

10. *Private Investment*: Private investment has an important role to play and both borrowing and lending countries can facilitate conditions favourable to investment. The fact remains that, except for the extractive industries, investment opportunities in the more developed countries offer a higher and more secure rate of return. It may be that special funds, under which the investors agree to a lower rate of return, will be necessary to promote investment in the most needy countries.
11. *The Correlation of Aid*: The case for better correlation of aid, whether multilateral or bilateral, is clear, if assistance is to become more efficient, and unmet needs are to be met. The United Nations offers the obvious centre where aid programmes should be reviewed, safeguards for the developing countries established, and neglected sectors brought to attention. At the country level, U.N. Resident Representatives could well be given the task of correlating, in co-operation with other agency representatives, approaches to development authorities. There is merit in peaceful competition in international assistance, but little in duplication and inefficiency which injure the plans of developing countries. A better correlation of aid could enhance the chances for a successful strategy.

The Sixteenth Session of the U.N. General Assembly, which overlapped the ecumenical meetings in India, made significant progress towards acceptance of the need for better correlation and planning in a strategy for development. The unanimous resolution, designating the current decade as the United Nations Development Decade, called for an intensification and concerting of effort to accelerate progress towards self-sustaining economic growth and social advancement. The U.N. Secretary-General was asked to develop proposals in a number of important fields: assistance to help establish well-conceived and integrated country plans, measures to accelerate the elimination of illiteracy, hunger and disease, steps to promote education and training, the intensification of scientific research, the search for effective solutions in the field of trade, the improvement of information required for charting and measuring progress, the utilisation of resources which may be released by disarmament, and the ways in which the United Nations can help "through the combined efforts of national and international institutions, public and private." The Bangalore statement, approved in substance by the C.C.I.A., was communicated to the leading officers of the U.N. Secretariat, engaged in this task, and came at a propitious time for exerting a constructive influence.

2. *International Technical and Financial Assistance*: The Bangalore statement, which said that "a larger amount of external assistance is an essential element in a more effective strategy", is the latest of a series of ecumenical expressions of concern for more

realistic and worthy international efforts. The International Affairs Report of the Evanston Assembly of 1954 stated that "the effort thus far has been small in comparison with the needs of the less developed countries and the resources of those more developed", and added that "a progressively sustained effort will for a long time be required. . . ." The statement commended by the W.C.C. Central Committee in 1958, as was noted at Bangalore, thought the picture would be more hopeful if at least one per cent. of national income were devoted to development assistance, and this modest target has since been supported by the U.N. General Assembly. Even this goal has not been reached on a world scale, and as the Bangalore statement indicates, the costs of a successful strategy for development tend to mount with delay.

In regard to technical assistance, C.C.I.A. officers, while attempting to keep abreast of various bilateral and regional programmes, have devoted principal attention to the work of the U.N. and Specialised Agencies in this field. The growth of the U.N. Special Fund under the managing direction of Mr. Paul Hoffman and the U.N. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance under the chairmanship of Mr. David Owen has been followed with care. During the past year contributions pledged to the two programmes have increased by one-eighth, to approximately \$100 million, or two-thirds of the current target of \$150 million. Information has been communicated to national commissions, and a number have expressed appreciation to their governments, in instances involving substantial increases in contributions.

Mention has been made of support given by the C.C.I.A. to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign under the auspices of the FAO, and of attention given to new UNESCO plans for increased assistance in Africa. An important and growing function in C.C.I.A. work in this area is to provide advice and background information on developments at the inter-governmental level which may be helpful to the World Council's Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service in its evolving programmes in Areas of Acute Human Need.

The more neglected sector of developmental assistance, namely financial grants and loans to develop productive capital and the economic and social infra-structure, has been of growing concern in C.C.I.A. work. In 1956 the C.C.I.A. Executive stated:

Effective public investment and efforts to stimulate sound private investment in the less developed countries, as through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation, should be extended.

A serious effort should be made to provide a mutually acceptable and effective international fund for grants-in-aid and long-term low-interest loans, to help establish basic structures for economic development, whether through the SUNFED proposal or a better alternative.

While the establishment of an International Development Association related to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to provide supplementary investments in the "soft" loan area of financing, is a step forward, the challenge has by no means been met. The infra-structure of schools, roads, and the like, which do not provide a direct return on investments but are essential to higher stages of development, remain rather neglected. Year after year, the U.N. General Assembly tries to move forward to create a U.N. Capital Development Fund but the major potential contributors continue to hold back.

The Sixteenth Session agreed to sponsor with F.A.O. an experimental World Food Programme, for the international distribution of surplus foodstuffs to food-deficient peoples, to relieve hunger and malnutrition and to assist their economic development. But in doing so it noted: "food aid is not a substitute for other types of assistance, in particular for capital goods." This point has been stressed in informal C.C.I.A. representations. The need for more substantial long-range assistance particularly that designed to strengthen the economic infrastructure, seems clear. The increases taking place through regional and bilateral devices are welcomed, but the total, including available capital from private sources, still falls considerably below the requirements of a successful strategy.

3. *International Trade and Development*: While the Commission has a genuine interest in international commerce as a means of international economic co-operation, particular attention is being paid to the importance of trade for expediting economic development. This is especially the case in that most of the less developed countries must depend principally upon the sale of primary commodities for the purchase of the capital goods they need. The C.C.I.A. Executive Committee stated in 1956:

Serious attempts should be made to strengthen and broaden, in the less industrialised countries, the basis of their participation in international trade, as a means to accelerate their development; and, in this connection, to seek international consideration of interim measures calculated to lessen the impact of market fluctuations in limited-product countries, which have grave economic and human consequences in these countries.

The same basic point was stressed in the W.C.C. Central Committee statement of 1958. It was enlarged into three points (6, 7, and 8) in the Bangalore statement. The latter stressed two additional considerations. One was the obligation of the industrialised countries to diversify economic demand as an important means of expanding trade with the low-income societies. The other was the opportunity, too often neglected, for the developing countries to increase trade with each other to improve their mutual livelihood, and thus contribute to their respective development. These points have been raised in contacts at the U.N., which

increasingly recognises trade as the primary instrument of development, and they will receive added emphasis in the period ahead.

4. *Demographic Aspects of Development*: A particular reason for C.C.I.A. concern for the growth of a more adequate strategy of development is the belief that insufficient attention is being given to the development problems of the densely populated countries of the underdeveloped world, where population pressures tend to mount more rapidly than the production of food and goods. In its 1955 statement, the C.C.I.A. Executive stated:

In the interest of more effective assistance, consideration should be given to greater concentration of efforts on the more crucial projects, and particularly in those densely-populated countries where a rapid acceleration of economic and social development is imperative.

These concerns received important support at the recent ecumenical meetings in India. In addition to the points raised in the C.C.I.A. statement, quoted above, the Report on International Affairs of the East Asia Christian Conference, which also met in Bangalore in November 1961 stated:

There is need for the control of population through responsible parenthood. The rapid increase in population often offsets economic gains and limits the surplus available for investment. Technical aid for population control is needed from the world community together with social education. Christian doctors and hospitals face an increasingly important task in helping husbands and wives who seek to be responsible parents to gain the necessary technical knowledge. Pastors and doctors need to co-operate in providing pre-marital counselling. To help guide Christians and churches on these questions, we urge that the East Asia Christian Conference sponsor an Asian consultation on family planning.

Likewise, the W.C.C. Assembly Committee on the C.C.I.A. said in its report:

In this context (the need for a more rational and correlated approach to development) special emphasis is laid on the need to control the growth of population, especially in developing countries. It is an error to think that such control is needed only in densely populated countries. The immediate necessity is to bring population pressures and economic growth into a more balanced relationship. It is known that even in countries where the national income has increased markedly within the last decade, the benefits of such increase have been largely off-set by mounting population pressures. As standards of health improve, mortality rates decrease dramatically, and unless birth rates are brought into balance many countries that have obtained political independence will find the prospects for genuine economic independence remote. While some developing countries have taken steps to promote responsible family planning, more energetic and comprehensive steps are needed even in such countries. The more developed countries should provide technical knowledge and assistance when so requested by developing countries. . . .

While the necessity for a more candid consideration of the issues confronts the inter-governmental agencies ever more inexorably, every month, every year of delay has its consequences. In this situation, there is a special task for an agency like the C.C.I.A. to reflect the concerns of the emerging Protestant consensus on responsible parenthood. The Executive Secretary continues to give

a portion of his time to the demographic problem and related aspects. Despite postponement at the Sixteenth General Assembly of an initial U.N. debate on population growth and economic development, there are signs that a more responsible approach is in the making.

E. Refugees and Migration

The year 1963 will see the expiry of the mandate of the two U.N. agencies for refugees, *viz.*, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Middle East.

C.C.I.A. is much concerned at the imminence of these events at a time which seems likely to be most unpropitious for either service to come to an end.

UNHCR. The probable resolution of the classical post-war refugee problem in Europe in the near future is being tragically balanced by new refugee problems in Africa and Asia. Some measure of success in dealing with problems arising in the Congo and even more so in Algeria has proved the essential value of the "good offices" functions of UNHCR. Ominous signs of the times in Ruanda Urundi and Hong Kong threaten to create new demands. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of UNHCR in May 1962 the C.C.I.A. Representative in Europe pleaded that the forthcoming General Assembly of the United Nations should be urged to renew the mandate of the Office. "The European refugee problem may indeed be solved by 1963," he said, "but this endemic disease of our time has not been stamped out—it is merely moving to Asia and Africa. What we have done for ourselves in Europe we must surely continue to do for others."

UNRWA. In March 1962 the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches, at the suggestion of C.C.I.A., unanimously adopted the following resolution:

In its deep concern for the amelioration of tensions and human misery in the Middle East, and recognising the important contribution of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency to both the need of the Arab Refugees and the relaxation of political tensions (as envisaged by the two Beirut Conferences held under the auspices of the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council) the Executive Committee endorses the following resolution of the Divisional Committee of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service:

Emphasising its continuing concern for the well-being of Arab refugees from Palestine.

Reiterating its deep appreciation of the work of UNRWA and especially its recent development of vocational training facilities and projects.

Notes with alarm that although the mandate of UNRWA expires in June 1963, no steps were taken towards its renewal at the recent review by the XVIth General Assembly of the United Nations.

Resolves that the appropriate agencies of the World Council of Churches be urged:

- (1) to take all possible steps to bring to the attention of the U.N. and its member governments the vital importance of the work of UNRWA as a relief agency in a situation of distress and tension;
- (2) to call for the extension of UNRWA's mandate and the consequent financial commitments of governments to its budget for a sufficient period of years to ensure sound planning and stability and to provide time for the renewed efforts of the Conciliation Commission for Palestine to find a solution to this tragic problem.

The C.C.I.A. Representative in Europe visited the Middle East in late May 1962 for consultations on the spot in the Arab States and Israel. In addition to regular and cordial contacts with the Commissioner General of UNRWA, officers of C.C.I.A. have established a close liaison with Dr. Joseph Johnson, the Special Representative of the Palestine Conciliation Commission in the hope that, at one and the same time, it will be possible to maintain existing relief services and prosecute new measures towards an ultimate solution of this tragic problem.

VI—Study and Report

An on-going process of study is part of the day-to-day operation of the C.C.I.A. and is essential to such decisions and actions as are required in the field of international affairs. In some instance, studies must be pursued intensively within a short period of time in order to provide background information for representations which the Commission is called upon to make.

The need for longer-range studies is fully recognised as, for instance, the study on "A Christian Approach to an International Ethos", undertaken several years ago. Because of lack of resources, however, this study has not moved beyond its initial stages. On the other hand, the total programme of studies undertaken by the World Council of Churches and particularly various studies conducted under the auspices of the Division of Studies have bearing on the Christian contribution to better international relations.

C.C.I.A. officers also utilise studies made by non-church agencies on such matters as population problems, effects of atomic radiation, disarmament and cessation of testing, various aspects of human rights, and problems of refugees and migration.

VII—Documentation and Other Services

The officers of the C.C.I.A. in New York, London and Geneva make extensive use of United Nations documentation and other background data bearing on international issues, both in the course of representation and as a basis for disseminating information of which church leaders and agencies stand in need. Since executive officers of Christian bodies are sometimes unable either to reach a centre of documentation or to spend the time required for research on technical subjects, the C.C.I.A. has prepared for their benefit background memoranda on international issues of major concern to the churches. In any attempt to summarise such background information for the use of Christian groups, the C.C.I.A. is now issuing from its London office an occasional bulletin on selected international issues. During the period under review, issues of C.C.I.A. BRIEF have been prepared on: Control of the Arms Race; C.C.I.A. Policy and Programme, Review of problems before the C.C.I.A. and the World Council of Churches in light of meetings at Bangalore and New Delhi; and Angola. The C.C.I.A. has also sent several mailings on subjects of interest to the constituencies of its parent bodies. The materials thus made available are used in a variety of ways: as library source material; in religious and secular journals; as reference material for church conferences and study groups; and as guides to action in relations with governments and intergovernmental agencies. The more important mailings and distribution of documents during the past year include the following:

1961

- 26 September Memorandum on selected items on the provisional agenda for the Sixteenth Session of the U.N. General Assembly, indicating basis for positions to be advanced by the C.C.I.A., sent to Heads of U.N. Delegations, U.N. Delegates and Alternates, and U.N. Secretariat.
- October Above memorandum on Sixteenth Session of the U.N. General Assembly sent to C.C.I.A. Commissioners, Secretaries of National Commissions and selected correspondents.
- October Letter dated 19 September 1961 to H.E. Frederick Boland, President of U.N. General Assembly, on the occasion of the death of U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld sent to Commissioners and Secretaries of National Commissions.

1962

- 11 January Memorandum inviting exchange of views on former Portuguese enclaves sent to selected church leaders.
- 12 January New Delhi Appeal and statements on Angola by C.C.I.A. Chairman and Director, by W.C.C. Executive Committee, and by New Delhi Assembly sent to Permanent Representatives to the United Nations.
- 19 January New Delhi Appeal, New Delhi Committee Report on C.C.I.A., Excerpt from Report of New Delhi Section on Service, *The*

- Future is Now*, above documents on Angola, New Delhi Statement on Religious Liberty sent to Commissioners and Secretaries of National Commissions.
- 2 February Exploratory memorandum on Western New Guinea-West Irian sent to Commissioners and National Commissions in the Netherlands, Indonesia and Australia.
- 12 March Statement by C.C.I.A. Chairman and Director upon announcement by President Kennedy that United States intended to resume atmospheric testing sent to Commissioners and Secretaries of National Commissions.
- 13 March Letter by C.C.I.A. Director to Foreign Ministers heading delegations of governments participating in the Geneva Conference on Disarmament including the New Delhi Appeal.
- 28 March New Delhi Statement on Religious Liberty transmitted to members of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights.
- 2 April W.C.C. Executive Committee statement on Disarmament with cover letter to Permanent Heads of Delegations to Geneva Disarmament Conference.
- 2 April Volume 3, No. 6 issue of INTERCOM sent to Commissioners and Secretaries of National Commissions.
- 3 April Memorandum on the Sixteenth Session (First and Second Parts) of the U.N. General Assembly sent to entire C.C.I.A. mailing list, certain U.N. Secretariat and Member Governments.
- 9 April Letter to Commissioners and Secretaries of National Commissions transmitting resolution by the W.C.C. Executive Committee on the future of UNRWA and urging action as may be appropriate.
- 9 April Letter to Commissioners and Secretaries of National Commissions commenting on Geneva Disarmament Conference and transmitting C.C.I.A. Director's letter to Foreign Ministers at the Disarmament Conference and W.C.C. Executive Committee statement on Disarmament.
- 30 April Statement by C.C.I.A. Chairman and Director on U.S. resumption of atmospheric tests (released in an address by Director at U.S. Conference for the World Council of Churches, Buck Hill Falls) sent to the Heads of all Permanent Missions to the United Nations.
- 2 May Above-mentioned statement by C.C.I.A. Chairman and Director sent to Commissioners and Secretaries of National Commissions.

Revised Constitution of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

(Approved by the Third Assembly of
the World Council of Churches)

I. Name

The Commission shall be called Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, Commission des Eglises pour les Affaires Internationales, Kommission der Kirchen für Internationale Angelegenheiten.

II. Sponsorship

The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, originally constituted by the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council, is an agency of the World Council of Churches. It has special relations with the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism and, as circumstances require, maintains relations with other units of the Council.

III. Aims

The general responsibility of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs is to serve the member churches and associated councils of the World Council of Churches and the councils related to its Commission on World Mission and Evangelism as a source of stimulus and knowledge in their approach to international problems, as a medium of common counsel and action, and as their organ in formulating the Christian mind on world issues, and in bringing that mind effectively to bear upon such issues. More particularly, it shall be the aim of the Commission:

1. To call the attention of churches and councils to problems which are especially claimant upon the Christian conscience at any particular time and to suggest ways in which Christians may act effectively upon these problems, in their respective countries and internationally.

2. To discover and declare Christian principles with direct relevance to the inter-relations of nations, and to formulate the bearing of these principles upon immediate issues.

3. To encourage in each country and area and in all the churches and councils the formation of organs through which the consciences of Christians may be stirred and educated as to their responsibilities in the world of nations.

4. To gather and appraise materials on the relationship of the churches to public affairs, including the work of various churches and councils in these fields and to make this material available throughout the constituency of the World Council of Churches.

5. To study selected problems of international justice and world order, including economic and social questions, and to make the results of such study widely known among churches and councils.

6. To assign specific responsibilities and studies to committees or special groups, and to claim for them the assistance of persons especially expert in the problems under consideration.

7. To organise conferences of church leaders of different nations.

8. To represent the World Council of Churches and, as may be specifically arranged, member churches and related Christian organisations before international bodies such as the United Nations and its agencies.

In particular, the Commission should maintain such contacts with these bodies as will assist in:

- (a) the progressive development and codification of international law and the progressive development of supra-national institutions;
- (b) the encouragement of respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; special attention being given to the problem of religious liberty;
- (c) the international regulation of armaments;
- (d) the furtherance of international economic co-operation;
- (e) acceptance by all nations of the obligation to promote to the utmost the well-being of dependent peoples, their advance towards self-government and the development of their free political institutions;
- (f) the promotion of international social, cultural, educational and humanitarian enterprises.

9. To concert from time to time with other organisations holding similar objectives in the advancement of particular ends.

IV. Membership

The Commission shall consist of a number of Commissioners to be determined from time to time by the Assembly or Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, including among them a President and Vice-Presidents (if appointed), Chairman, Vice-Chairmen (if appointed), Director, Treasurer, and one representative each nominated by such ecumenical agencies as are named from time to time by the World Council of Churches. The General

Secretary of the World Council of Churches, the Director of the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism, and the Director of any other Division with which the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs has special relations shall sit with the Commission.

V. Commissioners

On the nomination of the Executive Committee of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, Commissioners shall be appointed by the Assembly or Central Committee of the World Council of Churches for such a period as the World Council may determine, and with due regard to representation of geographical areas and representation of the ecumenical constituency.

For the purpose of appointing a Commissioner, the Chairman shall consult with the Director and such councils and other bodies as the World Council of Churches may recommend as appropriate, and in the light of such consultation he shall determine what area or areas or what ecumenical organisation the Commissioner is to represent, and shall select a person competent to represent the area or areas concerned, and shall, if the person so selected is acceptable to the World Council of Churches and willing to serve, proceed to recommend him to the Executive Committee for nomination.

The duties of a Commissioner shall be:

- (a) to correspond with the officers of the Commission, drawing their attention to matters which, in his view, should occupy their attention and advising them of the relevant data;
- (b) to co-operate with recognised councils and church agencies and committees in educating public opinion or in making representations to authorities on matters in the international sphere of concern to the Christian conscience;
- (c) to attend or to be represented by an alternate at duly convened meetings of the Commission.

VI. Representatives

Such world confessional bodies and ecumenical organisations as may be determined by the officers of the Commission shall be invited to send one representative each to meetings of the Commission and to meetings of the Executive Committee, in a consultative capacity, provided that the Executive Committee may always meet in a session of its own members.

VII. Meetings of the Commission

The Commission shall meet as often as the Executive Committee shall convene it; but in any case as frequently as Assemblies of the World Council of Churches.

VIII. Officers

The officers of the Commission shall be President and Vice-Presidents (if appointed), Chairman, Vice-Chairman (if appointed), Director, Treasurer and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, to be elected by the Commission subject to the approval of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches. It shall be the duty of the Chairman and the Director, as administrative officers, to carry on the work of the Commission in accordance with its aims and subject to the direction of the Executive Committee.

IX. Executive Committee

1. The Executive Committee shall consist of such officers of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs as are members of the Commission, and not more than ten members of the Commission in addition. The General Secretary of the World Council of Churches, the Director of the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism, and the Director of any other Division with which the Commission has special relations shall sit with the Executive Committee.

2. Members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by the Commission in accordance with rules to be determined by the Commission and shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of their appointment, but shall be eligible for re-election.

3. In the event of a vacancy occurring through death or resignation, the Chairman may appoint a member to fill the vacant seat until the next meeting of the Commission. At such meeting the person appointed shall retire, but shall be eligible for reappointment.

4. The Executive Committee in session may approve an announcement proposed to be made on behalf of the Commission on any matter within its aims, provided such an announcement is endorsed by a majority of those present, and is not opposed by the General Secretary of the World Council of Churches.

5. The Executive Committee shall hold a meeting at least once a year at a place and time to be determined by the Chairman in consultation with the President or Director. A minimum notice of one month shall be given of meetings, except in cases of emergency.

6. Any five members of the Executive Committee, or the General Secretary of the World Council of Churches, may require a meeting to be convened for any purpose within the aims of the Commission and the Chairman shall forthwith convene a meeting with the due notice of the purpose of it.

7. The members of the Executive Committee or those persons who shall sit with the Committee, may name alternates to attend

meetings of the Committee, provided at least a fortnight's notice of the intention to do so and the name of the alternate is given to the Chairman and the Chairman approves. Alternate members are entitled to vote.

8. The quorum for full meetings of the Executive Committee shall be one-quarter of its members.

X. The Budget

1. The Commission shall operate a separate budget under the provisions of Rule VIII (2) of the World Council of Churches.

2. The Commission may

- (a) Request and receive grants-in-aid from the general budget of the World Council of Churches, and from the budgets of its Commission on World Mission and Evangelism, its Division of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees, and other units of the Council;
- (b) Subject to agreed World Council of Churches procedures, request and receive subscriptions and donations from corporate bodies and foundations, and individuals;
- (c) Subject to agreed World Council of Churches procedures, Request and receive legacies;

provided that no conditions are attached which are incompatible with its aims.

XI. Contacts with the Churches

A. National or Regional "Committees"

1. In the formation of national or regional "committees" as required by Aim 3, the procedure shall be as follows:

- (a) The officers of the Commission shall ascertain whether a council or other body possesses or is ready to establish a department or committee dealing with international affairs, and if so the Commission shall recognise that department or committee as a national or regional committee as implied by Aim 3, provided that it is ready to accept the responsibilities therein implied.
- (b) If no action is possible under (a) above, the officers of the Commission may, in consultation with councils, or, in the absence of such councils, with local church leaders (i) designate a correspondent and (ii) proceed to encourage the formation of national or regional committees.

2. The duties of a National or Regional Committee are:

- (a) To promote the aims of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs in its own territory;

- (b) To interest local churches in the significance of the work of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs and the importance of a Christian approach to international affairs;
- (c) To draw the attention of national governments or other national entities to representations purporting to advance a Christian view on any problem within its aims, including any problem in the field of Human Rights. The Commission shall communicate on such matters with the national or regional committee;
- (d) The national or regional committee shall decide by whom and on behalf of what local organisation a representation shall be made.

Provided that, if a representation be made in the name of a national or regional committee of the Commission, it shall confine itself to the immediate question under consideration, and the Commission be not committed to the endorsement of any general principles, except in so far as it has previously authorised them.

B. *Circulating Materials*

In circulating materials to Commissioners, national or regional committees, and other church bodies as prescribed in Aim 4 of the Charter, the officers shall proceed as follows:

1. They may circulate materials direct or through any office of the Commission to Commissioners, and to the Secretary and/or Chairman of a national or regional committee or a correspondent.
2. They may act similarly in regard to the members of a local Committee subject to the permission of its Chairman.
3. They may act similarly in regard to member churches of the World Council of Churches or councils related to the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism, or their duly appointed representatives. By arrangement with world confessional bodies, circulation may proceed through their offices.
4. In circulating materials to other individuals or organisations in any country, they will normally proceed in consultation with the Chairman of the national or regional committee, or, if such does not exist, with the Chairman of any church council or committee regarded as generally representative and responsible by the World Council of Churches or its Commission on World Mission and evangelism.

Provided that in any country where the Commission maintains its own office the officer in charge may require that the distribution of all materials be handled through him.

5. Where correspondence with individuals is directed to important matters, the Chairman of the national or regional committee will normally be informed.

XII. Contacts with political bodies

A. General Principles of Contact

1. In making or recommending an approach to governments or inter-governmental authorities, the Commission's procedure shall be as follows:

- (a) As described in Aim 8, the Commission may directly negotiate in its own name and in the name of the World Council of Churches with the United Nations and other international bodies subject to the provisions of (2) and (3) below.
- (b) As and when the Commission desires that the attention of national governments or other national entities be drawn to representations purporting to advance a Christian view on any problem within its Aims, including any problem in the field of Human Rights, the Commission shall remit the matter simultaneously to the Commissioners and to the national or regional committees of the country or countries concerned.
- (c) The affiliated committees shall have full discretion in determining whether such representation is desirable, what it shall include, and how it shall be made. They shall assume full responsibility for their action and, unless otherwise specifically authorised, shall in no case make their representation in the name of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs. In instances where national or regional committees decide against representation to their government, action by the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs is not debarred, but will be undertaken only on issues of extreme urgency. In this event it is understood that in turn the national or regional committees will not be in any sense responsible.
- (d) A local commission, committee or department on international affairs upon proposing or taking action may invite the support of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs. When the officers of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs consider the action to be both representative and justified by its importance, they may support it by such measures as they deem appropriate.

2. *Representations to governmental and inter-governmental agencies:* In defining Christian concerns for representation to

governmental and inter-governmental agencies as prescribed in Aim 8, or for public statements, as prescribed in Aim 2, the following procedures may be employed:

- (a) A statement by the Commission may be made by it when meeting, or on its behalf by the Chairman or Director following postal communication wherein a substantial and representative agreement has been expressed.
- (b) A statement may be made by or on behalf of the Executive Committee, which has been authorised by it at a meeting, or agreed by postal communication wherein a substantial and representative agreement has been expressed.
- (c) A statement may be made by the Chairman or the Director in his capacity as such and on his own behalf, provided that it is in agreement with the Commission's policy as provided in its aims and after consultation with the General Secretary of the World Council of Churches.
- (d) A national or regional committee or Commissioner may not make a statement in the name of the Commission or of any of its officers or committees unless specific authorisation has been given.
- (e) The Commission may, in addition, prepare and recommend statements to the World Council of Churches for its consideration either directly or through its Commission on World Mission and Evangelism at an assembly, conference or committee called under the general auspices of the World Council of Churches.

B. *Procedures of Contact*

In accordance with the arrangements provided by the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies, the administrative officers of the Commission are empowered to seek and to maintain on behalf of the Commission the following contacts:

1. Official registration with the United Nations Department of Public Information.
2. Consultative status with the Economic and Social Council with the understanding that the Commission's status in Category B shall be continued until, in the judgment of the administrative officers, it seems advantageous to seek a status in Category A.
3. Such contacts with other organs and specialised agencies as the administrative officers may determine necessary to accomplish the Commission's aims.

XIII. Contacts with other organisations promoting world peace and order

As a general principle, the Commission shall not establish organic relations with other organisations but, where deemed advisable, may co-operate with other bodies in such ways as will permit the exchange of information and promote action by the Commission in accomplishing its aims.

XIV. These Regulations, other than Nos. I, II, and III, may be amended by the Executive Committee of the Commission, provided that due notice has been given, subject to the approval of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches.

Statement on Religious Liberty

(Adopted by the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches,
New Delhi, 19 November-5 December 1961)

Mankind is threatened by many forces which curtail or deny freedom. There is accordingly urgent need to reinvigorate efforts to ensure that every person has opportunity for the responsible exercise of religious freedom.

Christians see religious liberty as a consequence of God's creative work, of his redemption of man in Christ, and his calling of men into his service. God's redemptive dealing with men is not coercive. Accordingly human attempts by legal enactment or by pressure of social custom to coerce or to eliminate faith are violations of the fundamental ways of God with men. The freedom which God has given in Christ implies a free response to God's love and the responsibility to serve fellow men at the point of deepest need.

Holding a distinctive Christian basis for religious liberty, we regard this right as fundamental for men everywhere.

We reaffirm the Declaration on Religious Liberty adopted by the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council in August-September 1948, and hold to its provisions. We recognise the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed by the United Nations in December 1948, as an important instrument in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Although freedoms of every kind are interrelated, religious liberty may be considered as a distinctive human right, which all men may exercise no matter what their faith. The article on religious freedom in the Universal Declaration is an acceptable standard, always provided that it be given a comprehensive interpretation.

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

The recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family requires that the general standard here declared should be given explicit expression in every aspect of society. Without seeking to be inclusive, we illustrate as follows:

Freedom of thought, conscience and belief, even considered as inner freedom, requires freedom of access to reliable information.

Freedom to manifest one's religion or belief, in public or in private and alone or in community with others, is essential to the expression of inner freedom.

It includes freedom to worship according to one's chosen form, in public or in private.

It includes freedom to teach, whether by formal or informal instruction, as well as preaching with a view to propagating one's faith and persuading others to accept it.

It includes freedom to practise religion or belief, whether by performance of acts of mercy or by the expression in word or deed of the implications of belief in social, economic and political matters, both domestic and international.

It includes freedom of observance by following religious customs or by participating in religious rites in the family or in public meeting.

Religious liberty includes freedom to change one's religion or belief without consequent social, economic, and political disabilities. Implicit in this right is the right freely to maintain one's belief or disbelief without external coercion or disability.

The exercise of religious liberty involves other human rights. The Universal Declaration proclaims among others, the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association; the right to freedom of opinion and expression including freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers; the prior right of parents to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children; freedom to participate in choosing the desired form of government and in freely electing officials; freedom from the retroactive application of penal law; and freedom to leave and to return to one's country, and to seek asylum elsewhere.

The freedom with which Christ has set us free calls forth responsibility for the rights of others. The civil freedom which we claim in the name of Christ must be freely available for all men to exercise responsibility. It is the corresponding obligation of governments and of society to ensure the exercise of these civil rights without discrimination. It is for the churches in their own life and witness, recognising their own past failures in this regard, to play their indispensable role in promoting the realisation of religious liberty for all men.

An Appeal to All Governments and Peoples

(Adopted by the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches)

The Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches, at which are gathered Christians from all parts of the world, addresses this appeal to the government and people of every nation.

Today, war itself is a common enemy. War is an offence to the nature of man. The future of many generations and the heritage of ages past hang in the balance. They are now easy to destroy, since the actions or miscalculations of a few can bring about a holocaust. They are harder to safeguard and advance, for that requires the dedicated action of all. Let there be restraint and self-denial in the things which make for war, patience and persistence in seeking to resolve the things which divide, and boldness and courage in grasping the things which make for peace.

To turn back from the road towards war into the paths of peace, all must renounce the threat of force. This calls for an end to the war of nerves, to pressures on small countries, to the rattling of bombs. It is not possible to follow at the same time policies of menace and of mutual disarmament.

To halt the race in arms is imperative. Complete and general disarmament is the accepted goal, and concrete steps must be taken to reach it. Meanwhile, the search for a decisive first step, such as the verified cessation of nuclear tests, should be pressed forward despite all obstacles and setbacks.

To substitute reason for force and undergird the will to disarm, institutions of peace and orderly methods to effect change and to settle disputes are essential. This imposes a duty to strengthen the United Nations within the framework and spirit of the Charter. All countries share this duty, whether aligned with the major power blocs or independent of them. The nonaligned can contribute through their impartiality; with others they can be champions of the principles of the Charter.

To build peace with justice, barriers of mutual distrust must be attacked at every level. Mutual confidence is the most precious resource in the world today: none should be wasted, more must be found. The fundamentals of an open society are essential that contacts may freely develop, person to person and people to people. Barriers to communication must go, not least where they divide peoples, churches, even families. Freedom of human contact, information, and cultural exchange is essential for the building of peace.

To enhance mutual trust, nations should be willing to run reasonable risks for peace. For example, an equitable basis for disarmament involves, on the one hand, an acceptance of risks in an inspection and control which cannot be foolproof, and, on the other, the danger that inspection may exceed its stated duties. Those who would break through the vicious circle of suspicion must dare to pioneer.

There is a great opportunity for constructive action in the struggle for world development. To share the benefits of civilisation with the whole of humanity is a noble and attainable objective. To press the war against poverty, disease, exploitation, and ignorance calls for greater sacrifice and for a far greater commitment of scientific, educational, and material resources than hitherto. In this common task, let the peoples find a positive programme for peace, a moral equivalent for war.

A creative strategy for peace with justice requires universal recognition of the claims of humanity—of all people, whatever their status, race, sex, or creed. Lest man's new powers be used to degrade his human freedom and dignity, governments must remember that they are the servants of their citizens and respect the worth of each individual human being. The supreme achievement for a government is to enhance the dignity of man, and free him for the creative exercise of his higher powers.

In making this appeal to all governments and peoples, we are constrained by obedience to Jesus Christ, the Lord of history, who demands righteousness and mercy and is a light unto the nations and the hearts of men. For the achievement of peace with justice, we pledge our unremitting efforts and call upon the Churches for their support in action and in prayer.

*Assembly of the World Council of Churches
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